



TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC OUTCRY

AT THE
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.
On SATURDAY next the 6th day
of June 1829,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

DAMAGED Madeira and Port Wine
Gin, Beer, and a large quantity
of Empty Bottles &c. Lists of which
may be seen at the Office. Terms of
Sale; a deposit of 10 per Cent is to be
paid down immediately by the purcha-
sers and the Articles to be paid for and
cleared away on or before the third
day after the Sale, or the deposit will be
forfeited and the Articles resold at the
risk and loss of the first purchaser.

F. RYBOT,

Actg. 1st Asst. Commissary General,
BOMBAY,
1ST ASSIST. COMMISSARY'S OFFICE,
3rd June, 1829.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the
First Assistant Commissary's Of-
fice, until the 5th Instant, for the Sup-
ply of such Country and Europe Medi-
cines as may be required by the Com-
missariat for the use of the Civil and Mi-
litary Dispensary and Medical Store
Department for a Period of 12 Months.
The Terms of Contract, Samples of the
Supplies, with all necessary particulars,
may be known on application at the Of-
fice of the Assistant Commissary.

F. RYBOT,

Acting First Asst. Com. General
BOMBAY,
1ST ASSISTANT COMY. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
3rd June, 1829.

ज्याहिर खबर

ऐसिजे सिविल व मिलिटरी डि
सेनसारी व मिडिकल इष्टोर डि
पार्टमेंट येथिल खर्चाकरितां गां
बडि व विलायेति औषदे जिं क
मिसारित लागतिल ति महिने
१२ परिघेत खावयाकरितां अ
ज्या ह्या महिन्याचे ता। ५ वि
पावेतो फष्ट आसिष्टेन कमिसा
रि याचें अफिसांत घेतील

सक्त्याचा करार व औषदांचे
मासले वगैरे सर्व सविस्तर असि
ष्टन कमिसारि याचे अफिसांत
आले असतां समजेल

येफ रेबोट

फसष्ट आसिस्टेन

कमिसारिजनराल

मुंबई येथिल पहिले आसिस्टे
न कमिसारि जनरालचें अफिस
ता। ३ रि जून १८२९

MATHIES AND BAR- RON.

Silver Smiths, Watch Makers
and Jewellers.

BEG to acquaint the public that they
have just received an assortment
of JEWELLERY and PLATED
WARE, of the latest fashions, which they
can recommend on account of their very
superior quality.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1829.

THIS DAY,

Wednesday the 3d June.

FRITH

Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

AT THEIR ROOMS.

A FEW Bales of prime Cotton yarn,
Lead Pencils, Millinery and La-
dies Bonnets, Champagne, Prunes, a
Gold and Silver Watch, a Pair of very
Handsome Dome Argand Lamps, a Hand-
some Dinner Service, a Dessert Dito,
fresh Bengal Hood Hides, and various
other Articles. A Few Casks of Hodg-
son's Beer just imported slightly allaged.

AND AT NOON.

A Surat Bullock Hackery, 2 Palan-
quins, a Buggy and Horse, a Penny and a
young English Bull just imported.

On WEDNESDAY next the 10th
instant.

They will Sell a fast pulling Ship's
Gig,—and a few prime Quebec Spars
Nesbit Lane, 3d June, 1829.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION

AT

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co's.

FRESH IMPORTED

CAPE GARDEN SEEDS,

A SUPERIOR DOUBLE BARRELLED

GUN,

BY

Joseph Manton.

WHICH is strongly recommended
to the Notice of Sportmen, re-
quiring a good Fowling Piece; also de-
noting Caps Rs. 10 per thousand.
Nesbit Lane, 3d June 1829

NEW BOOKS

ON COMMISSION

AT

FRITH

Romanjee and Co.

ENCYCLOPEDIA Edinensis
6 Vols. 4 bound in Russia Rs. 125
Malcolm's History of Persia 2 Vols. 35
Literary Souvenir..... 11
Paul Prys trip to Margate 15

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

BY THE H. C. S.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

AND OTHER RECENT ARRIVALS.

HODGSON'S Pale Ale (October Bre-
wing)—Bass's Burton Ale—Su-
perior Hock—prime York Hams—Pine
Cheese—Pickles assorted—fresh Durham
Mustard—Fish Sauces and Mushroom
Ketchup—Olives—Capers—Anchovies—
Salted Salmon—Spiced Beef—Neats
Tongues—Anchovy paste—"Pate au
Diable"—Vegetable Essences.

Nesbit Lane, 3rd June 1829.

FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION.

A N Elegant double barrel Gun on
internal percussion principle, to be
charged at the Breech; by Parris in case
with apparatus complete.....Rs. 800
ALSO

A neat Camp Case completely fitted
for two persons—nearly new—Price
Rupees.....100

Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND
CO.

FOR SALE.

TWO Sets of Flags complete for Mar-
ryat's Signals with the latest Edi-
tion of the Book.

PRICE PER SET 110 Rs.

Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND
CO.

**Greyhounds, Bull Ter-
riers and a Bull Dog.**

A FEW of the above Dogs have just
been landed from the *Lady Fever-
sham* and may be seen at Colabah near
the Gun Carriage Manufactory. For
further particulars apply to FRITH,
BOMANJEE AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 3d June, 1829.

BENGAL

PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

PURSUANT to the 20th Regulation
of the above Society, Notice is hereby
given, that the First Class will expire on the
31st December 1829, after which date per-
sons residing at Bombay interested there in,
are requested to present satisfactory proof,
of their existence at the Office of Messrs.
RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, produ-
cing at the same time the Certificate of the
Office and legal proof of their identity, to
enable them to receive the Dividend which
will then be due. Persons failing to prove
their claims within two years from the above
date will be excluded from the benefits of
the fund.

(Signed) PALMER & CO.

Secy's. Bengal Provident Society.
CALCUTTA,
22nd January, 1829.

FOR SALE.

AT THE

GODOWNS

OR

Messrs. SHOTTON AND Co.

COCKBURN and Co's Sherry per
Butt.....Rs. 650
Ditto Claret per dozen.....Rs. 30
Ditto Port in quarts per do....Rs. 25
Ditto Ditto in pints per do.....Rs. 14
Ditto Ditto per Hhd.....Rs. 300
Superior Malmsy in half quarter
Casks.....Rs. 100
Cantennac Claret per dozen.....Rs. 25
A. and J. Little and Co's London
Particular Tenerife, per Pipe...Rs. 300
Ditto Ditto, per Hhd.....Rs. 105
Bombay, 3d June, 1829

Messrs. Patrick Stewart & Co.

HAVE received for Sale a double
Barrelled FOWLING PIECE,
with detonating Locks by JOSEPH MAN-
TON.

PRICE Rs. 750,

Bombay, 3d June, 1829.

TO BE LET

THE well known airy residence
called the BREACH HOUSE
lately vacated by Mr. William Shotton;
For particulars apply to JAMSETJEE
JEJEEBHoy at his Office in the Fort

FOR SALE

FOR CASH.

**Broadwood's Piano-
Fortes.**

ENQUIRE of NANABHOY FRAMJEE
at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN
and SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 3d June, 1829.

FOR SALE.

ASHBY'S BEER of the October bre-
wing, now landing from the Brig
Janet, will be sold in quantities not under
4 Hhds. at 90 Rs. per Hhd.

Apply to ARDASHER NASSER-
WANJEE at the Godowns of Messrs.
ADAM, SKINNER and CO.

Bombay, 3d June, 1829.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION.

To-Morrow the 4th Inst.

BALES of Cotton Yarn, Piece Goods
Bengal Canvas, Cartridge Paper,
China Curtain Gauze, Glass Ware, Ma-
deira Wine, Champagne, Household
Furniture &c. &c.

Meadows Street, 3d June, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 4th Instant.

Household Furniture

BELONGING TO THE

ESTATE, OF THE LATE

Mr. Edward Ware,

DECEASED

CONSISTING of Piano-
forte, Jackwood Tables, Chairs,
Couches, Dispence Cupboards, Plated
candlesticks with Shades, Glass and Ear-
then ware, appare &c. &c.

Meadows Street, 3d June, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION.

THE ORIENTAL HERALD for
December 1828 at 5 Rs. per Copy.
Meadows Street, 3d June, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A FAST TROTTING

BAY

BUGGY HORSE,

7 Years old 14 Hds 3 in, High.

PRICE Rs. 750.

ALSO

A HIGH CAST GRAY

A R A B

SADDLE HORSE

7 Years Old 14 Hds 2 in High

PRICE Rs. 600.

Meadows Street, 3d June, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A HIGHLY

FINISHED BENGAL

half Pannel

BUGGY,

ON COLLINGS

PATENT AXLES

PRICE Rs. 1,100.

ALSO

A NEAT

AND SERVICEABLE ENGLISH

PHAETON,

PRICE Rs. 1,400

Meadows Street, 3d June, 1829.

SECOND.

CALCUTTA LOTTERY
OF 1829.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are
for Sale at Messrs. REMING-
TON, CRAWFORD AND CO's Office,
at Rs. 120 each.

Bombay, 3d June, 1829.

A CARD.

THOMAS McCARTHY Esq. continues to receive Pupils in the BOMBAY COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY near Breach Candy.—Terms as per former Advertisements.
Crow's Nest, Breach Candy, 3d June, 1829.

Advertisement.

MR. FALLON begs to inform the Subscribers to his Portraits of Trees that a delay will be occasioned by his not having ascertained the number of copies wanted.

Lithographic sketches here must not remain long on the stone, they require hasty execution in the drawing and printing on account of the heat, and the number of copies sent you must be struck off at once to obtain clear impressions.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, in the Form of a PAMPHLET, the Speech delivered on Tuesday, the 21st April by Sir John Peter GRANT from the Bench, on the occasion of his finally closing the Supreme Court until the commencement of the next Term.

PRICE ONE RUPEES.
Bombay, 3d June, 1829.

FOR SALE

at the Gazette Office.

The 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Parts of Maryat's

CODE OF SIGNALS,
For the Merchant's Service,

LITHOGRAPHED on fine English letter paper, from the latest London Edition, the numbers carried up to 9376.

IN A VERY NEAT BINDING,

PRICE RUPEES TEN.

Bombay, Gazette Office, 3d June, 1829.

LOG BOOKS

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithographed on Fine English Paper, in a neat half Binding

PRICE 15 RUPEES.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithographed copies of the

REVISED TARIFF,

And tables of the value of Currency, receivable in payment of the Bombay Customs.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office a few copies of the Trial of

CAPTAIN J. BETHAM,

H. C. MARINE,

PRICE RUPEES 5.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, the following Printed Works, Forms, &c.

BOMBAY Register & Directory Rs. 5	for 1829
Ditto... Ditto... Hf. Bd.	7
Articles of War	5
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper	2
Respondentia Bonds each	1
Policies of Insurance do	1
Sheet Almanac for 1829	1
Bills of Exchange, per sett.	2
Interest Bonds do	2
Bills of Lading do	2
Powers of Attorney	2

LETTER PRESS PRINTING neatly executed, on moderate terms.

For Passengers only for the Cape of Good Hope and London

THE FIRST CLASS SHIP
LADY FEVERSHAM
OF 550 TONS
STEPHENSON ELLERBY,
COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has superior accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon; for further particulars apply to CAPTAIN ELLERBY at Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDER'S Office.

Bombay, 3d June, 1829.

For Freight & Passage TO LONDON

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

ELIZA, A.I.

OF 350 TONS,
ADAM DIXON,
COMMANDER.

WILL be despatched on 1st of July, the greater part of her Cargo being engaged. This vessel has a poop, and has excellent accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER & CO.

Bombay, 3d June, 1829.

Passage to the Clyde,

THE WELL KNOWN FAST SAILING BARQUE

FORTUNE,

350 TONS,
JOHN GILKISON,
COMMANDER.

THIS Vessel has been newly coppered, has neat and comfortable accommodation for a few Passengers, carries a Surgeon and will be despatched on 17th June.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 3d June, 1829.

For Freight or Charter

THE FAST SAILING BRIG

WM. MAITLAND,

ROBERT JAMESON,

300 TONS BURTHEN.

APPLY TO MESSRS. ADAM SKINNER

AND CO.

Bombay, 3d June, 1829.

Freight to Madras and Calcutta.

THE SHIP

MILFORD,

CAPTAIN G. JELICOE,

TO leave about the 20th Proximo for the above Ports; for Freight apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the Fort.

N. B. this Ship will take Horses.

Bombay, 3d June, 1829.

For Freight and Passage to Madras,

THE FINE AND FAST SAILING SHIP

ISABELLA;

OF 230 TONS

COMMANDER

BLACK

APPLY at the Office of JEHAN-GIER NASSERWANJEE, to Sail on the 15th Instant.

Bombay, 3d June, 1829.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. W. M. Coghlan, Artillery. Lieut. B. H. Crockett, 1st Gr. Regt. Major Simcocks, H. M. 20th Regt. Capt. Francis Farrell, 6th Regt. N. I. Lieut. and Adj. James Carr, N. Invd. Bat. DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Pottinger. Major A. Robertson, 2d Gr. Regt.

SHIPPING REPORT. BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

MAY.—29th Portuguese Ship Den Manoel de Portugal. Jeze Manoel de Faria. Master from Demau and Bound to China, anchored out off the reef 27th May.

30th Ship Bombay Castle James Scott, Master from Calcutta 15th March.

Do. Ship Isabella, J. P. Blake Master from Colombo, 2d May Cannanore 22d May.

Passengers per, Bombay Castle.—Mrs. Scott, and Child. Per Isabella.—Mrs. Blake, Mr. Prins, Native of Colombo, 3 Native Merchants.

DEPARTURES.

MAY.—30th Ship Golconda, Charles C. Clark Master to China.

Ditto The Hon'ble Company's Armed Ketch Chacer, Moosa Peerbhoy, Native Commander to Taikaria Bunder and Surat.

June 1st H. Cy's Surveying Ship Benares, S. B. Haines, Commander, to the Persian Gulph.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Eliza for London; Fletcher for London;

Mountstuart-Elphinstone for Greenock; Fortune for Greenock; Charles Forbes for China; Pascoa for China; Sir Charles Malcolm for China; Cumbrian for China; H. C. Herefordshire for China; Caledonia for China; Samdany for Malay Coast; Prince of Wales for Malay Coast and Shaul Hamed for Malay Coast.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOR.

H. C. SHIPS.—Herefordshire, and Buckinghamshire.

FREE TRADERS.—Cumbrian, Eliza, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Fletcher, Janet, Fortune, Runnymede, Lady Feversham, Maitland, Hero, and Rifleman.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Bannerman, Charles Forbes, Pascoa, Carron, Milford, Glenelg, Caledonia, Almeida, Samdany, Shaul Hamed, Sir Charles Malcolm, Elizabeth, Bombay Castle, and Isabella.

FRENCH.—La Cecilia, and Pallas.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Ternate, Benares, Palinurus, Nautilus, Coote, and Elphinstone.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

None.

MARRIAGES.

None.

DEATHS.

At the House of Mr. G. Smith, Girgaum, on the 25th May, Mrs. Hannah Ashman, wife of Mr. John Ashman Superintendent of the Apollo Cotton Screws. Aged 39 years. By her death an afflicted Husband and 4 Small Children are left to deplore her irreparable loss.

On Sunday the 31st Ult. at his residence in the Fort Mr. Edward Ware, Clerk to the Senior Magistrate of Police.

ORIGINAL.

To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir, Actuated by a Spirit of pure benevolence, and a sentiment of unfeigned respect for that class of the Service whose prospects have been so dimly and suddenly overcast, I would crave your indulgence while I transgress on the time of your readers with a few observations on the question which occupies at present so large a share of public attention.

No liberal and reflecting man can have remarked the reduction of pay which the medical officers of the army have undergone, without astonishment and regret: astonishment, at seeing an entire body of useful, intelligent, and laborious public Servants deprived, "at one fell swoop," of all that rendered their Situations tolerable;—and regret, at witnessing the dissipation of all those hopes and expectations which, in all probability, induced the Majority of them to abandon their country and home.

As members of a common service, and probationers in the same exile, it behoves us to sympathise in the misfortunes and disappointments of one another:—

"Quis enim bonus, aut face dignus
Arcana, qualem Cereus vult esse Sacerdos,
Ulla aliena sibi credat mala."

But what fellowfeeling would prompt, self interest and policy demand; for where it may be asked, is this reckless system of retrenchment to terminate? what individual, or department, can any longer be considered secure from a similar calamity to that which has befallen the Medical Service?

It has been well remarked by the correspondent of Medicine, that no wise and rational Government would have continued, for a long series of years, to any class of public Servants advantages which had been inconsiderately granted, and which it had been liberal and just to have removed.

Hence, it is reasonable to conclude, that those advantages which have been so long enjoyed by the Medical Service, are now removed not because they were unfair, disproportionate, and undeserved,—not because they had been inconsiderately granted, and might, therefore, be justly withdrawn,—not because the exigencies of the state demand the exercise of a rigid, an equal, and uncompromising economy.—Why, then, have they been recalled?

Are Medical officers, now-a-days, worse educated, less respectable and efficient, than formerly? Or have the improvements introduced into Society and the Army rendered their Services less laborious and necessary?

"Causa latet, vis est notissima."

Whatever the Company's reasons may have been for reducing the incomes of their medical officers;—whether they have done so from an impression that their services, arduous, important, and distressing as Heaven knows,—they generally are;—or from a belief that, the comparative paucity of its members, and the consequent smallness of its influence rendered practicable in the medical Department a sweeping retrenchment, which could not have been ventured on in any other,—the measure is one of the greatest impolicy and inhumanity; Impolitic, in as much as it exposes the Court of Directors to the odium of an injured and intelligent body of men, who naturally anxious to obtain redress, will publish their grievances at home, and thus, however reluctantly and unintentional, v. strengthen the tide of popular prejudice which is, unhappily, setting against the East India Company; Inhumane, in as much as it is fraught with inevitable disappointment and ruin to the junior

grades of the service, and exposes the Indian community, at large, to all those evils—great and uncalculable—which will one day result from the want of a zealous and intelligent Medical Corps.

Literature and Science have ever been the peculiar care of wise and generous states; and, hitherto, the East India Company yielded to none in the patronage of those pursuits which tend to dignity and improve the condition of man.

But, now, by impoverishing their Medical Servants, they have quenched their zeal; and that Ardor in Scientific pursuits, which the feeling of respectability and independence naturally begets in liberal and enlightened minds, and which has so characterised the labors of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, will soon degenerate into apathy and indifference. Hence, the cause of science may be said to suffer from the measure, and the world has agreed to pronounce barbarous that which affects the interests of literature.

The writer of these remarks—to the truth of which every liberal-minded man will assent—does not deem it expedient to draw comparisons in this place, which, without being useful, might seem invidious, and could not fail to give unintended offence.

But, were it required to establish the claims of Medical officers by reasoning and facts, it would be easy to shew, that the remuneration of those holding separate and responsible military charges, ought upon every principle of equity, to be more than double what it is.

Formerly—the inferiority of the Company's to the King's Medical Service,—in point of rank, honorary titles, and many other advantages which it were tedious to detail upon here,—was compensated by its superiority in point of pay;—but now, they are not to be compared.

In conclusion—permit me to counteract the tendency of an observation made by *Chirurgicus* in your last Gazette, viz; that since the Marquis of Hastings, Sir Thomas Munro and Mr. Elphinstone had failed to avert the blow which has been so fatally struck at the Medical Department, the remonstrances and expostulations of its members, are not likely to prove more efficacious than the influence of such high names.

With every respect for the rational and independent spirit which pervades the letters of *Chirurgicus*, and every deference to his superior knowledge of the subject he discusses, I cannot help thinking that every Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon in the service ought to wait upon the Court of Directors with a clear, manly, and respectful memorial illustrative of his grievances and claims.

To this, alone constitutional, course, the liberal character of this Government, and the Countenance given by the Commander-in-chief and Governor General to the representations of their Bengal brethren, encourage them.

Enough has been addressed to the public through the medium of newspapers, to convince every candid mind of the justness of their complaints, and it were desirable to suspend the further agitation, in that way, of the question of reduced allowances; for, the forbearance of a Government essentially arbitrary, in permitting what it, undoubtedly, possesses the power of suppressing, ought not to be provoked or abused; and the subject under discussion is of too grave and important a nature to be agitated with an indiscreet favor or an unbecoming familiarity.

Every such question by being constantly importunately urged upon public attention, loses much of its interest and solemnity, and is apt to be viewed at last with indifference or impatience.

But while it is conceived that enough has been advanced, I would not be understood as implying that more has been said than the occasion required, and I am of opinion with the community at large, that you, Mr. Editor, are entitled to every public consideration, and to the gratitude of the Medical Service especially, for having lent your paper and your talents to the elucidation of a question of no ordinary interest.—"Vir bonus quod honestum it faciet; tamen periculosum, tamen laboriosum, tamen damnosum, faciet."

However necessary it may be at this time for the East India Company to watch over its pecuniary concerns with a jealous care, its general character has never been that of decided liberality; and it were altogether unjust to apply to it what has been said with too much truth of many other Governments—both Asiatic and European; "melius, pejus, proposit obicit, n. l. vident nisi quod lubet."

Therefore, let not the Medical Service despair until every constitutional attempt to recover its just rights have failed. The Sun of its prosperity is clouded now, but it may yet burst forth with a splendour unknown before.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Terra Incognita, PHILANTROS.

May 25th 1829.

Exchange &c.

On London, ... at 6 months sight 1 1/2
Bengal, ... at 30 days sight, 107 1/2 per 0
Madras, ... at 30 days sight, par. 6

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 0 Siccas.
Unremittable do. 106 do. per 0 0 do.

Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....100 per 220 B'by Rs.
German Crowns.....100 per 212½ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton, £1 | 10
China.....Per Candy, Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD JUNE, 1829.

We have to announce the Arrival of the H. C. Ship Duke of Sussex Captain W. H. Whitehead from London 1st March, the following is a List of her Passengers.

Col. and Mrs. Brooks, returned to Bombay.
Captain Benbow.
Lieut. Brett.
Mr. J. B. Woosman.
" J. D. Milne.
" A. H. Gardner.
" J. H. Whitehead.
Capt. Maser H. M. 4th Drs.
Lieut. Ogle do.
Cornet Paxton do.
Ensign Stirling 2d Foot.
Lieut. and Mrs. Walker 6th do.
Ensign Jekyll do.
" Ottey do.
" Hume do.
Lieut. Creagh 20th do.
Ensign Cook,
" Dalzey,
" Burrell,
" Crawley,
Lieut. Canar 40th do.
" Stanley,
" Elliot,
" McKenzie,
" McDuff,
Ensign and Mrs. Rawlings,
" Barrill,
" Keant,

We had made up our paper for to day, before we received our files by the Duke of Sussex. We therefore had but little time to peruse them, and much less to make any remarks on them; however we are not very sorry on this account, as we have had time enough to copy the following Article from the MORNING CHRONICLE of the 6th February, and the KING'S SPEECH on the opening of Parliament. Of the latter we shall say nothing at present. The former gives us, and we hope it will our readers much satisfaction.

" The Speech from the Throne has not disappointed the expectations which were entertained regarding it. The state of Ireland forms the subject of a recommendation to Parliament. A fastidious critic might object to the logic of this part of the Speech. We are first told that the Catholic Association, if permitted to continue, will affectually obstruct every effort permanently to improve the condition of Ireland, and that his Majesty feels assured that such powers will be committed to him as may enable him to maintain his just authority; and then, that when this essential object shall have been accomplished, his Majesty recommends the taking into consideration the whole condition of Ireland, and the reviewing the laws which impose civil disabilities on his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects. Now the whole condition of Ireland includes necessarily the Association as a part; and, what is more, the Association is a consequence of the laws which are to be reviewed, and had its justification in these laws; and as, by removing the cause we remove the consequence, the consideration of the laws first claims our attention. But what is objectionable in point of logic may yet be advisable in point of sense for whatever conduces to the end in view cannot be unsuitable. To the Catholics, who see that the Penal Laws are about to be repealed, it must be a matter of very little consequence, that Ministers, in order to propitiate those who have been brought to their senses by the efforts of the Association, indulge them a little in their humour against it. It is as well that the Association should cease to exist before the repeal as after it, when there is an assurance of a repeal. The Legislature tried formerly to put down the Catholic Association without success; but, as was quaintly observed by Sir Joseph Yorke, " the Association had now nothing to do but to shut up its door; to put one of BRAHAM'S best patent locks upon it, and to put the key somewhere where it should never be heard of again." That the Catholic Association will save the Government all further trouble, may be inferred from the calls made on the Legislature by Mr. SMITH and other Members, to take the dangerous power with which they were unfortunately, but necessarily invested, out of their hands.

So, then, that question which has so long agitated the Empire from one extremity to the other, may now be considered fairly settled. " I consider, Sir (said Mr. BROUGHAM, in an eloquent speech), the Catholic Question as substantially carried (hear, hear, hear!). I consider that all the essential parts of the question are irretrievably conceded; above and before all—the admission of Roman Catholics into both Houses of Parliament, and their equal eligibility with Protestants to the great offices of State, with one or two exceptions, on which it is quite unnecessary at present to touch, and the peculiar nature of which is such that the Catholics themselves must admit that it is but fair and just that they should be excluded from them." Posterity will be as much surprised at the obstinacy with which the concession of the Catholic Claims has so long been opposed, as we are at the ferment into which our forefathers were thrown by Popish plots; and may perhaps be unable to account for the enormous slavishly bestowed last night on the Duke of Wel-

LINGTON, for bringing about a settlement of this question. Thus, for instance, Mr. BROWLOW " declared most sincerely that he would not exchange the name of the Noble bestower of such a boon—the successful advocate of Catholic Emancipation for that of the Great Captain with whose name the world rang, sinking under the trophies obtained in the Peninsula, or granted by all the acclamations bestowed upon ensanguined triumphs at Waterloo. He confessed he envied the triumphs of this singularly fortunate man. It was not to every man that fortune gave such an heritage, as to live under the circumstances and in the times which would enable us to bring all the jarring and contending interests of such contending parties within the possibility of arrangement." Yet, however incomprehensible this language may be in after ages, the praise is not the less deserved. The merit of a Statesman is to be estimated, not by the resistance which he would have had to encounter in a future age, but what he encountered in his own. It may be difficult for men endowed with a common measure of understanding to comprehend hereafter the cause of the hallucination under which the opponents of Emancipation laboured; but the obstinacy of its resistance to reason is sufficiently demonstrated by the failure of almost every Statesman of eminence in this country in their endeavours to tranquillize Ireland by means of doing justice to the Catholics. Something may be due to fortune; but every man cannot take the tide of the flood which leads on to fortune; and he who is so uniformly fortunate in his undertakings must be deserving of his fortune, though he himself may not be very fortunate in his endeavours to explain why he is so.

Mr. PEARCE was extremely happy in his exposition of the reasons by which he was determined to oppose to Emancipation. " Seeing the embarrassments which the principle of disagreement on the subject of concession had created hitherto in the construction of the Cabinet—seeing the embarrassment which its prevalence extended to the administration of affairs in Ireland—and seeing further that these embarrassments not only continued, but greatly increased, I came to the conclusion that things ought not to remain as they are." The wonder is not that he should see these things now, but that he should not have seen them long ago—not that he should have arrived at the conclusion now that things ought not to remain as they are, but that he ever arrived at any other conclusion. The Right Honourable Gentleman was, perhaps, suffering under an ophthalmia, caught at Oxford, which the Duke of Wellington succeeded in curing. However, this may be, let us thank God for his now seeing as clearly, as if he had never had any dimness of vision. The fact is, that the moment the Duke of Wellington declared in favour of concession, there was no use in being blind any longer; for, as was strongly but truly observed by Mr. BROUGHAM, the formation of Cabinet on the principle of continued resistance to the Catholic Claims was physically impossible. " Sir (said the Learned Gentleman) I contend that there are no materials in existence for such a Cabinet. Suppose the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite, unfortunately for his country, unfortunately for his own reputation, had continued to adhere to his opinion that the Claims of the Catholics ought never to be listened to he alone must have formed, of all the persons here—I speak, of course, of the persons capable of administering the affairs of a great nation,—he alone, with the exception of one or two other individuals, on the bench above him, and with the exception of one or two Noble Persons, Members of a House to which it would be disorderly further to allude—he alone must have formed the Cabinet by which continual resistance could have been made to the settlement of the Catholic Question." We know of nothing which so soon opens the eyes of men as considerations of an urgent nature connected with themselves personally. The distracted state of Ireland was an evil—the disagreement of the Cabinet with regard to concession, paralyzing, as it did, the action of Government, was also an evil; but these evils might have been borne with long enough; but the quitting one Administration without the hope of ever forming part of another, was an evil which could not be borne with.

Lord ELMORE belongs to another age; and a speech from an old Puritan Divine, recommending forbearance to presumed witches, would not have more surprised his hearers, than a single liberal sentiment from his Lordship would surprise the present generation. What a havoc in the Protestant Constitution has he been doomed to see, first the repeal of the Test Laws, and now the repeal of the last vestiges of the Penal Laws against the Catholics. Sad inroads these on the wisdom of our ancestors.

But we will not waste words on the few unimportant advocates which, the cause of Bigotry still has in the two Houses of Parliament. We find more attractive in the hearty congratulations from all sides on the great triumph yesterday obtained by the cause of justice and policy. We trust that the sanguine anticipations to which expression was yesterday given will be realized in their utmost extent—that the distinctions of religion will hereafter be lost in the grand distinction of a united people.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB 5.

This day being the day appointed for the opening of Parliament, the Usher of the Black Rod, accompanied by the usual Officers went through the customary ceremony of examining the vaults under both Houses of Parliament, in order to see that no second Guy Faux might be lying in wait to put a speedy end to their debates. The streets were crowded with people at an early hour, as if they expected his Majesty would appear personally; but if such were their expectations, it was pretty well known beforehand that they would be disappointed. The Parliament was opened by Commission, and at a little after two o'clock the Commissioners took their places in the House of Lords. His Majesty's authority was delegated to the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Bathurst, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Ellenborough. The Usher of the Black Rod was sent to summon the Members of the House of the Commons, to hear his Majesty's Speech read; and soon afterwards the Speaker of the House of Commons, accompanied by several Members, made his appearance at their Lordships' Bar. At this time the crowd below the Bar was considerable; and though there were very few Peers present beside the Lords Commissioners, there were many Ladies occupying their places. After the usual ceremonies were gone through of reading the Commission, the LORD CHANCELLOR read the following

Speech from his Majesty:—

" MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:—

" His Majesty commands us to inform you, that he continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, the assurance of their unabated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with his Majesty.

" Under the mediation of his Majesty, the Preliminaries of a Treaty of Peace between his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil and the Republic of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata have been signed and ratified.

" His Majesty has concluded a Convention with the King of Spain, for the final settlement of the Claims of British and Spanish Subjects preferred under the Treaty signed at Madrid on the 12th March, 1823.

" His Majesty has directed a Copy of this Convention to be laid before you; and his Majesty relies upon your assistance to enable him to execute some of its provisions.

" His Majesty laments that his Diplomatic relations with Portugal are still necessarily suspended.

" Deeply interested in the prosperity of the Portuguese Monarchy, his Majesty, has entered into negotiations with the Head of the House of Braganza, in the hope of terminating a state of affairs which is incompatible with the permanent tranquillity and welfare of Portugal.

" His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he has laboured unremittingly to fulfil the stipulations of the Treaty of the 6th July, 1827, and to effect, in concert with his Allies, the pacification of Greece.

" The Morea has been liberated from the presence of the Egyptian and Turkish forces. This important object has been accomplished by the successful exertions of the naval forces of his Majesty and of his Allies, which led to a Convention with the Pacha of Egypt; and finally, by the skilful disposition and exemplary conduct of the French army, acting by the commands of his Most Christian Majesty on the behalf of the Alliance.

" The troops of his Most Christian Majesty, having completed the task assigned to them by the Allies, have commenced their return to France.

" It is with great satisfaction that his Majesty informs you, that, during the whole of these operations, the most cordial union has subsisted between the forces of the three Powers by sea and land.

" His Majesty deplures the continuance of hostilities between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

" His Imperial Majesty, in the prosecution of those hostilities, has considered it necessary to resume the exercise of his belligerent rights in the Mediterranean, and has established a blockade of the Dardanelles.

" From the operation of this blockade those commercial enterprises of his Majesty's subjects have been exempted which were undertaken upon the faith of his Majesty's Declaration to his Parliament respecting the neutrality of the Mediterranean Sea.

" Although it has become indispensable for his Majesty and the King of France to suspend the co-operation of their forces with those of his Imperial Majesty, in consequence of this resumption of the exercise of his belligerent rights, the best understanding prevails between the three Powers in their endeavours to accomplish the remaining objects of the Treaty of London.

" GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

" We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that the Estimates for the current year will forthwith be laid before you. His Majesty relies on your readiness to grant the necessary Supplies, with a just regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the economy which his Majesty is anxious to enforce in every department of the State.

" His Majesty has the satisfaction to announce to you the continued improvement of the Revenue. The progressive increase in that branch of it which is derived from articles of internal consumption is peculiarly gratifying to his Majesty, as affording a decisive indication of the stability of the national resources, and of the increased comfort and prosperity of his people.

" MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

" The state of Ireland has been the object of his Majesty's continued solicitude.

" His Majesty laments that in that part of the United Kingdom an Association should still exist which is dangerous to the public peace, and inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution; which keeps alive discord and ill-will amongst his Majesty's subjects; and which must, if permitted to continue, effectually obstruct every effort permanently to improve the condition of Ireland.

" His Majesty confidently relies on the wisdom and on the support of his Parliament; and his Majesty feels assured that you will commit to him such powers as may enable his Majesty to maintain his just authority.

" His Majesty recommends that, when this essential object shall have been accomplished you should take into your deliberate consideration the whole condition of Ireland; and that you should review the laws which impose civil disabilities on his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects.

" You will consider whether the removal of those disabilities can be effected consistently with the full and permanent security of our

establishments in Church and State, with the maintenance of the Reformed Religion established by Law, and of the Rights and Privileges of the Bishops and the Clergy of this realm, and of the Churches committed to their charge. These are institutions which must ever be held sacred in this Protestant Kingdom, and which it is the duty and the determination of his Majesty to preserve inviolate.

" His Majesty most earnestly recommends to you to enter upon the consideration of a subject of such paramount importance, deeply interesting to the best feelings of his people, and involving the tranquillity and concord of the United Kingdom, with the temper and the moderation which will best ensure the successful issue of your deliberations."

Their Lordships then adjourned till five o'clock.

We have to announce to our Readers, that Mr. Dewar the present Advocate General, has received the appointment of CHIEF JUSTICE of the Supreme Court of Bombay.

We beg to draw the most particular attention of our Readers to the communication of PHILANTROS, and we are sure we need make no apology for so doing, as it is every way worthy of that, which we solicit for it. The subject it treats upon, has of late been frequently brought to the notice of the Public, in several able communications that the Gazette has been favored with, and which have received from all humane and reflecting persons, the most lively sympathy and respectful attention.

We derive the highest satisfaction from knowing, that the Gazette has been the medium through which the Public have received the knowledge, that has enabled them to form a correct estimate of the hardships and injustice under which at present, the Medical Service labor. Throughout the communication of PHILANTROS a calm dignity pervades, both in its sentiments and language, which is well suited to the importance of the cause it advocates, and although there are some passages to which we cannot give our assent, we nevertheless feel bound thus publicly to express, the high respect we entertain for its Author, and to offer him our thanks for his very able and enlightened communication.

Monday's SUMMACHAR mentions that amongst the multitude of Tellingia Brahmins that arrived about seven days ago at Surat from the environs of Benares, there are five brothers without tongues. A little daughter of one of these unfortunate brothers also bears the same misfortune, while the two children of another of them have neither hands, feet, eyes or tongues. These people live upon milk and kaurje only. A subscription is in progress, it is believed at Surat, for their support.

From the Mercury.

We understand that on the 8th March last a daring attack was made on the house of one Dadoo Ragoonath, a Bramin, Patail and Ameen of the district of Sheergaum in the Northern Concan. The depredators were nearly 30 or 40 in number, and robbed the Patail's house of every thing (of value nearly 15 or 20,000 rupees) and wounded 2 or 3 of his sepoys. The Patail and his family had a very narrow escape by precipitately quitting the house when they perceived the thieves had got into it armed with dangerous weapons.

By the exertions of the civil authorities in the Concan twenty two of the Robbers were apprehended viz. 18 in Manoree (a village in Versova) and 4 at Aleebaag. Sixteen of the former were tried at Tannah in the Criminal Court, convicted and sentenced to transportation to Penang, while two were sentenced to imprisonment in the Tannah jail.

It seems that the four remaining prisoners who were apprehended at Allybaag (in Angria's territories) went there to dispose of the stolen property as is customary with Bombay robbers on a large scale. They have proved to be the leaders of the banditti, and their trial is postponed to the next sessions at Tannah.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

MAY 13th, 1829.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs. . . . 30 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 28 Premium

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees 2 Do.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees. . . Par

Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August: 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees. 100 Sicca Rupees. . . 2. Pre

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.

MAY 14th—Brig Lady Walker, Captain J. Macfarren from Coilpatam 4th, Pombum 8th and Tranquebar 13th May.

—Do.—Ship Morning Star, Capt. C. Bakre,

from London 22d November, Madeira 9th January.
 — Do. — Ship Diadem, Captain W. S. Wilson,
 from Isle of France 17th April, Covelong 14th May.
 — 15th — Ship Reine Rose, Captain D. Anner,
 from Bordeaux 18th January.
 — 16th Ship Mary Ann, Captain M. O'Brien,
 from London 13th Jan.
 — Do. — Ship General Palmer, Capt. W. Thomas,
 from London 1st, Portsmouth 5th January, Point de
 Galle 10th May.
 — Do. — Ship Duke of Roxburgh, Captain T.
 Brown, from Tavoy 23d April.
 — 17th — H. M. Ship Crocodile, Captain J. W.
 Montague, from a Cruise.
 — 18th — H. C. Ship Ernaad, H. Carstorpham,
 from Tavoy 26th April.
 — 19th — Ship John, B. Freeman from London
 19th January and Mauritius 26th April.
Passengers by the H. C. Ship Ernaad.—Captain
 Budd, Lieut. and Mrs. James, Lieut. S. R. James,
 Ensign Baker, Assistant Surgeon Jessop; 1 Sergeant
 Major, 1 Quarter Master Sergeant, wife and Child,
 1 Assistant Apothecary, 6 Native Officers, 24 Ha-
 vilars, 323 Rank and File of the 32d Regt. N. I.,
 52 Public Followers and 13 Private do.; 1 Vac-
 cinator, 10 Women, 10 Children, and 4 Pearl Divers.
Passengers by the Ship John.—Mrs. Dealtry, Mrs.
 Peppercorn, Mrs. Richards; Mr. Dealtry, Mr. Pep-
 percorn, Mr. Richards, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Haynes,
 Mr. Homes, Mr. Heyman, Mr. Newbolt, Mr. Pless
 Mr. Houghton.
Passengers by the Ship Duke of Roxburgh from Tavoy
 — Mrs. Gilby and 3 Children Capt. W. W. Baker,
 Lieut. Gilby, Lieut. Gibson, Ensign Taylor, Ensign
 Campbell, and 3 Companies of the 32d Regiment N. I.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 15th.—Ship Kurorie, Capt. J. A. Edwin, for
 Penang Singapore and Siam.
 — Do. — Ship John Adam, Captain P. Butler, for
 Calcutta.
 — Do. — Brig Margaret, Capt. A. Lambert, for Ma-
 sulipatam, Vizagapatam and Moulmein.
Passengers by the Ship John Adam for Calcutta.—
 Mrs. Mount and Children, and Mrs. Beauland and
 Child.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Crocodile, Captain J. W. Montague.
 H. C. Ship Ernaad, Captain A. Carstorpham.
 Ship Duke of Roxburgh, Captain A. F. Brown.
 Ship Cavendish Bentinck, Captain H. Potter.
 Ship Diadem, Captain W. S. Wilson.
 Ship Morning Star, Captain C. Barker.
 Ship Mary Ann, Captain M. O'Brien.
 Ship General Palmer, Captain W. Thomas.
 Ship John, Captain B. Freeman.
 Ship La Clarisse, Capt. Rauffort.
 Ship Reine Rose, Captain D. Anner.
 Ship Sir John Rae Reid, Captain A. Haig.
 Brig Ann, Captain G. N. Aveling.
 Brig Julia, Captain H. W. Laws.
 Brig Lady Walker, Captain J. Macfadden.
 Brig Julia and Laure, Captain Revere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Salem on the 11th Instant, the Lady of Charles
 R. Macdonald, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service of a
 Son.
 At Kamptee, on the 11th April the Lady of Captain
 Williams, 3d Light Cavalry, of a Son.
 At Belary, on the 11th Instant, the Lady of Captain
 Godfrey, Dept. Asst. Qr. Mr. of a Son.
 On Saturday, the 16th Instant, Mrs. Caroline
 Frances Hicken, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Church, on Monday the 16th May,
 by the Rev. R. W. Moorson, B. A. Charles Robert
 William Innes, Esq. Solicitor, to Sellina Rosanna,
 second daughter of Austin Flower, Esq.

DEATHS.

Near Bombay on the 23d March last, Captain
 William Power Blake, of His Highness the Nizam's
 Service (of Aurangabad) leaving a disconsolate
 Widow, Children and a large circle of Friends—aged
 46 years.
 On Saturday evening the 16th Instant, at Roy-
 a-pooram, after giving birth to a Daughter, Mrs. C.
 F. Hicken, the beloved Daughter of Mr. R. W. Mep-
 pen, Master Attendant of Pulicat, aged 21 years, 7
 months, and 12 days, whose goodness of heart, filial
 and conjugal affection will be long cherished by those
 she left behind to bemoan her loss.

A hurricane, of almost unprecedented vio-
 lence, raged at Bourbon for 48 hours.—It
 commenced on the 9th Feb.—Out of 54 Ves-
 sels, 22 are unhappily missing. A few it is
 conjectured have gone in to Madagascar, but
 the majority, it is supposed, have foundered
 at Sea.—*Madras Courier Supt.* May 15,

The mortality prevailing at that seat of pes-
 tilence, Sierra Leone, has been lately evi-
 denced by the consignment of another distinguish-
 ed individual to the grave.—We allude to
 Col. LUMLEY, who succeeded Col. DENHAM.
 Thus have perished in quick succession, and by an
 untimely fate, Macarthy, Turner, Camp-
 bell, Denham and Lumley—Macarthy, it may
 be remembered, in consequence of what some
 have considered as an inconsiderate and wan-
 ton aggression, was by the Africans captured
 and decapitated, and thus defrauded, of an
 additional victim—the poisonous exhalations of
 this infernal Colony. But the death of the re-
 maining four may be unquestionably ascribed
 to the climate, and to that alone; and the whole
 five perished within the alarmingly inconsid-
 erable space of four years. But this mortality has
 not been confined to the Chief Rulers of the Colo-
 ny. For "their families, the staff, their im-
 mediate connections have perished too—Of Gen-
 eral Turner's family out of seven, but two or
 three have survived"—Of Colonel Lumley's
 Establishment, destruction has visited the tar-

larger proportion. Ensign Gordon is dead, as
 is another European, the Governor's white
 servant; and though Major Frazer and Lieu-
 tenant M'Lean may by possibility recover, Dr.
 Toulson and Dr. Clarke are both stretched on
 the bed of sickness, and are therefore unable to
 afford that assistance, which they are them-
 selves reduced to claim from the bounty of others.
 —From the *John Bull* of Nov. 16th, we have
 extracted the following Letter, additionally il-
 lustrative of the horrors of this wretched Char-
 nel-house.—It is dated August the 13th:—
 "There have been great changes since you left;
 Colonel Denham succeeded Lumley in the
 Government—poor Denham, as you will by
 this time have heard, has died, and Lumley
 again succeeded by seniority to the Govern-
 ment—Since that Lumley himself is dead—so is
 poor Gordon; young Hunt, a most estimable
 fellow in the Secretary's Office, is also dead;
 Mrs. Darley has likewise fallen, and poor Dar-
 ley is not expected to live—I have had a severe
 attack, but am better. Only think! out of
 the staff of the two Governors who are dead,
 four are gone, and the remaining three, a-
 mongst whom I include myself, have had the
 narrowest escape; I am the only one of the
 survivors able yet to quit the house—and all
 these, my dear friend, who are in their graves,
 were alive and well not two months since!"

With such glaring and deplorable facts on
 record what, but a selfish, an ungenerous and
 an inhuman policy;—a policy by which (as is
 too often observable) the interests of the many
 are sacrificed, if not to the rapacity, at least to
 the mistaken views of the few;—what but a
 principle at once cruel and fallacious could
 induce us to give perpetuity to a Colony, the
 immediate abandonment of which, Policy and
 humanity would alike recommend. Has the
 boasted system of free Trade derived any ben-
 efit from this morbid and withered limb of
 Great Britain? Has it not, on the contrary,
 through its dry and exhausted arteries received,
 from the mother country, the supplies of a lan-
 guid and envenomed circulation? Was not
 Sierra Leone to be relinquished? Why is she
 then still colonized and upheld; or is it out of
 gratitude and as a reward for the services of a
 Turner, a Campbell and a Denham, that we
 transfer them to a soil as pestiferous and as fatal
 as the deadly and malignant vapours of the
 Upas Tree?—Even among the blacks the mor-
 tality is frightful, and produced altogether such
 an impression on the mind of a relation of Mr.
 Granville Sharp, who had obtained the situa-
 tion of a pay-master in the Colony, that, hor-
 rified, he insisted on leaving and actually left,
 this British Lazaretto, two days after he had
 become its inmate. *Argus* we are told, had
 two eyes asleep at the same time, but then we
 cannot but remember that he had still *ninety-
 eight to spare*. What then, in the face of such
 facts as we have detailed, must we think of
 those who, with two eyes and *two only*, have
 beheld all the destructive elements of so ac-
 cursed a colony, and have yet allowed the
 fabled lyre, to close those eyes in guilty and
 supine unconsciousness. Let us hope that
 before our eyes like those of *Argus*, augment
 the gaudy splendor of the *Peacock's tail*, hu-
 manity and wisdom may, in all our political
 schemes and undertakings, still preserve to us
 the benefits that are calculated to arise from
 timely and judicious circumspection.—*Madras
 Courier, May 19.*

The arrival of the *John*, Captain Freeman,
 has already put us in possession of London Pa-
 pers to the middle of January, and others are
 yet forthcoming; among which may be some
 of a later date. From the hasty glance which
 we have given those before us, nothing of im-
 portance had transpired in the interim, between
 the date of our last and those received by the
 present arrival.

The commission appointing Lords Justices
 had reached Dublin, and the ceremony of
 swearing them in had been fixed for Thursday
 the 15th January, and the departure of the
 Marquis of Anglesea it was expected would
 take place on the Monday following—so says
 the *Courier* of date 16th January.

That the Marquis will leave Ireland so early
 we have our doubts; for another paper says,
 that, Captain Byng, eldest son of Sir John
 Byng, commander of the Forces and one of
 the nominated Lords Justices, as also heir pre-
 sumptive to the wealthy member for Middle-
 sex, was shortly to lead to the altar, the Lady
 Agnes Paget, daughter of the Marquis of
 Anglesea; and that the Marquis would not leave
 Ireland until after the solemnization of the
 nuptials.

Entertainments upon a large and magnificent
 scale, were in contemplation for the Noble
 Marquis prior to his return to England.

An Address to his Majesty on the subject
 of the recall, had been determined upon by the
 leading members of Society, and a requisition,
 signed by several Noblemen and a highly re-
 spectable number of Citizens, had been pre-
 sented to the Lord Mayor and Sheriff, requesting
 them to convene a General Meeting for the pur-
 pose of carrying it into effect:—which the
 Lord Mayor has thought fit to decline comply-
 ing with.—His answer is the best comment upon
 his motives for so doing.

Requisition to the Lord Mayor.—The fol-
 lowing is the Requisition to the Lord Mayor
 and Sheriff, of the city of Dublin and their
 reply:—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR
 AND THE HIGH SHERIFFS OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN
 We, the undersigned, request you will be
 pleased to call a meeting of the Noblemen,
 Gentlemen, Freemen, and Freeholders, and
 Inhabitants of the city of Dublin, on as early
 a day as possible, to take into consideration the
 propriety of addressing our most gracious and
 beloved Sovereign, on the subject of the la-
 mentable intelligence which has reached us of
 the threatened recall of the Marquis of Anglesea
 from the Government of Ireland, and to appeal
 to the well-known benevolence and patriotism of
 his Majesty, by most respectfully and dutifully
 entreating that his Excellency may be continued
 in the Government of this country, as well for
 the encouragement of the trade, manufactures,
 and commerce of the ancient and loyal city of
 Dublin, which stands so much in need of his
 Majesty's most gracious consideration and pa-
 tronage, as for the impartial protection of all
 classes of his Majesty's faithful and dutiful sub-
 jects of Ireland.—Jan. 5, 1829.

ANSWER.
 In reply to the above requisition, we, the
 Lord Mayor and High Sheriff of the city of
 Dublin, have the honour to inform the Noble
 and Honourable Requisitionists, that not having
 received any official intimation of the recall of
 the Marquis of Anglesea from the Govern-
 ment of Ireland, conceive we have no right
 to anticipate it by calling an Aggregate Meet-
 ing of the citizens on the subject; but, should
 the recall of his Excellency be decided upon,
 we conclude it must be the result of the
 wisdom of his Majesty's Councils, and consider
 it will be our duty to act in conformity; we,
 therefore, respectfully decline calling the Meet-
 ing requested.
 Dated January 10, 1829.

The *Courier* says, there is no truth in the
 report that, The Right Honourable CHARLES
 MANNERS SUTTON was about to retire from the
 speakership of the House of Commons; and as
 this is good authority there can be as little
 truth in his being about to be raised to the
 Peerage. The one as matter of course depends
 upon the other. Nor is Sir ANTHONY HART to
 be superseded by Sir CHARLES WETHERALL;
 at least not immediately, for he is appointed
 one of the Lords Justices of Ireland.

The contest between Russia and the Otto-
 man Empire, is evidently in favour of the latter;
 in attack had been made on the Russians by
 the Turks under HASENI PACHA, in which it
 is said the former suffered severely.—The ob-
 ject of this attack, it is said was, to isolate
 Varna and to drive General ROTU from his
 position at Bazardjik. ROTU had fallen back
 upon Hershova, and in consequence all com-
 munication between him and Varna had been
 cut off.

The evacuation of the Morea by the French
 Troops commenced on the 22d December.—
 Three Regiments embarked on the 27th and
 the remainder were to follow in succession.
 England France and Austria, are very active,
 in endeavouring to bring about an accommoda-
 tion between Russia and the Porte.—They have
 transmitted, what they term, their ultimatum
 to the Sultan, and are anxiously waiting at
 Vienna, his reply thereto.

Neither Stephenson or Lloyd had been ap-
 prehended up to the date of our last; and
 public opinion seemed to be that they had
 effected their escape to America.—The *Courier*
 says, the fugitive Stephenson has escaped—but
 not from punishment;—he carries with him a
 rebuking conscience—how does the *Courier*
 know this?—has he had any secret warnings
 himself, "that he had done that which he
 ought not to have done," if he has, it would
 have manifested itself ere this; but, as we have
 observed no such sign, his conscience and that
 of Mr. Stephenson, may be like that of a great
 many more—easily pacified and put to rest.

His Majesty, we are happy to say was, at
 the sailing of the *John*; in the enjoyment of
 as good health, as had been allotted to him for
 some time past,—he had but seldom gone
 abroad,—but whether from choice or necessity,
 we are unable to say.—*Madras Gazette May, 20.*

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

APRIL 29, 1829.
 BUY. 25 8 Remittable Loan, (Prem.)... 24 8 Prem.
 Disc. 1 4 Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disc. 1 12 Dis.
 Dis. 0 6 New ditto Disc. 0 10 2
 5900 0 Bank of Bengal Share 5700 0 Dis.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

SELL. [CALCUTTA.]
 1 1 1/2 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 1 1 1/2 a 2 0
 Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs. 98 0
 Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs. 91 0 a 92 0
BANK OF ENGLAND RATES.
 Discount on Private Bills 8 0
 Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills 4 0
 Interest on Loans on Deposit 7 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY. [CALCUTTA.]
 1 10 1/2 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R. ... 1 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 12.—H. C. Steam Vessel *Enterprise*. Lieut.
 Denton, for Bombay.
 13. Brig Nandi, Thomas Hawkins, for Liver-
 pool.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Serampore on Sunday, the 10th May, at the
 house of her Father Mr. A. Alphonso, Mrs. N. J.
 Gantzer, of a Daughter

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 12th May, at the
 Cathedral, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, J.
 Verpluegh, Esq. to Miss J. C. Vant Hart.

DEATHS.

At Fort William, on Saturday, the 9th May, Lieu-
 tenant and Brevet Captain B. Alexander, of His
 Majesty's 18th Regiment of Foot, aged 33 years and
 8 months.

At Serampore, on Saturday, the 9th May, after a
 severe and painful illness, William M. Toulson,
 Esq. aged 35 years.

This individual was a man of considerable learn-
 ing and ingenuity, and had devoted the greater part
 of his life to the study and practice of Chemistry, in
 which he had attained no common degree of perfec-
 tion. From adverse circumstances, ill-health, and
 a constant application to the perfection of his favorite
 study, he became at length overcome, and nature
 being incapable of further struggle, he departed
 to that bourne from whence no traveller returns,
 deeply and sincerely regretted by his afflicted widow,
 and a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

On the 1st May, in the neighbourhood of Dacca,
 Mr. William Aylwin, occasioned by the boat being
 upset, in a sudden gust of wind, when he was in
 the act of crossing a branch of the Megna—very much
 regretted, as he was esteemed by his acquaintances.

At Calcutta, on the 12th May, Mrs. THEODORE
 SILVESTER, aged 97 years.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 12TH MAY, 1829.

Mr. W. J. H. Money, Assistant to the Mag-
 istrate and to the Collector of Ghazepore.

HALF BATTAL WITH ADDED PAINS AND PENALTIES.

To the Editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru and
 Chronicle*.

SIR,—The general Orders of government,
 published yesterday morning, must be exte-
 mely gratifying to the senior Officers of the
 Army. Several of that high class will acquire
 well earned rank and precedence in society;
 but to how many of them will those Orders
 yield pecuniary benefit? The promise of
 Brevet rank to those who may have opportu-
 nity to distinguish themselves by gallantry in
 action must afford particular satisfaction to
 the whole body of our Military Officers.

2. But these boons, tardily granted, are
 issued forth with other orders of a nature
 calculated to blight the prospects, and to crush
 the spirits and energy of the junior Officers.
 In each Regiment and Battalion two Lieu-
 tenants and one Cornet or second Lieutenant,
 or Ensign, are to be reduced. Under this
 Presidency we have ten Regiments of Caval-
 ry, two Regiments of European Infantry, and
 seventy four Regiments of Native Infantry,
 making a total of eighty six Regiments. In
 each of these there are now five Cornets or
 Ensigns; total four hundred and thirty. The
 prospects of these young Officers were already
 sufficiently gloomy, with absolute poverty and
 squalid misery staring them in the face in the
 shape of *Half Batta*. Their wretchedness is
 now *multiphounded*: their chance of promo-
 tion was bad before, and by the reduction of
 two Lieutenants, under the orders of yester-
 day, their hopes and expectations are flung
 further backward by several years. When two
 Lieutenants are returned as supernumerary
 in each Regiment how long will Cornets and
 Ensigns have to serve in those grades before
 the surplusage will be absorbed?

3. To the four hundred and thirty Cornets
 and Ensigns above mentioned, add the Fifty
 second Lieutenants of Artillery, and fifteen
 Ensigns of Engineers, who will be placed in
 like distressing circumstances under the opera-
 tion of the Orders in question. To this aggre-
 gate, add again the number of Cadets who have
 recently arrived, and are about to arrive, sev-
 eral of whom may not probably, obtain Com-
 missions for even the lowest rank (would this
 give them lower allowances than those of Sec-
 ond Lieutenants, Cornets, and Ensigns) in
 consequence of there being no vacancies in
 Corps. The whole of these unfortunate (Sec-
 ond Lieutenants Cornets, Ensigns, and Ca-
 dets,) with such withering prospects before
 them, would do best for their own interests
 and happiness by returning to their native
 homes with the least possible delay. If they
 remain here they must, unavoidably, in cur
 heavy debt, engendering discontent, disgust,
 and despair. Let them depart while they are
 still free, before their spirits are broken, and
 while they are yet young enough, in years and
 health, to turn their attention and acquisitions
 to other professions, or pursuits, in their own
 country.

4. By the orders in question, two Troops
 of each Regiment of Light Cavalry, and two
 Companies of each Regiment of Native Infan-
 try, are to be retrenched; making a reduction

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY THOS. RIGBY

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3RD, 1829.

(Continued from the Gazette)

equal to two Regiments of the Cavalry, and to near Fifteen Regiments of Native Infantry, of the present strength. By this means, twenty Lieutenants of Cavalry, and one Hundred and Forty Eight Lieutenants of Native Infantry, will be deprived of the charge of Troops and Companies, and of the allowances annexed thereto. What permanent benefit, therefore, have the Officers of the Bengal Army derived from the two new Regiments of Cavalry, and six new Regiments of Native Infantry?

5. To what extent will Off Reckonings suffer by the excision of two Troops and Companies per Regiment? It is said that Colonels remaining in England are not to be allowed to receive more than two thirds of their proper share of Off Reckoning (none of which, by the bye, comes out of the Public Treasury) and yet those who are so driven from home must come upon full allowances in this country. We shall now have 5600 Troopers divided into Ten Regiments of Cavalry, and 47,360 Privates divided into seventy Four Regiments of Native Infantry; but the whole scarcely better than skeletons, in such a climate as this is, even for ordinary peace duties. The Regiments at Barrackpore, for instance, will no longer be sufficient for the duties to be performed; and more troops, of which the officers will be placed on Half Batta, must be stationed at that cantonment.

6. It is maintained that we hold our Asiatic Empire by the force of opinion—that is by the opinion which independent native Princes, and foreign European Powers, entertain of the number of Swords and Bayonets which we have at our command, of the bravery and attachment to us of those who wield them, and of their dexterity and discipline. The number of weapons is now to be woefully diminished, and no one will be so unwise as to deny that the discipline of our troops depends wholly upon their European officers. Then what becomes of this opinion, if the zeal, energy, and daring spirit of those officers are paralyzed by the sufferings and dismal prospects to which they are now subjected?—if “evils which they know not of,” and the extent of which they cannot calculate (though uncertainty, and anxious restlessness of mind, may well be generated by the unlooked for events which have already come to pass) do cling to them as life destroying vampires?

7. It is remoured that no Military officers are, in future, to be employed in political, diplomatic, or in any civil situations. Also that not more than four officers are to be allowed to be absent from each Regiment, in St. f situations. This latter, at least, may be a good rule for securing discipline; but generally, Mr. Editor, for the interests of our Army, these are, indeed

7th May, 1829. AWFUL TIMES.

The following paragraphs will enable our readers to form some idea of the immense importance of the press to the revenue of the country setting aside its value as an organ of public opinion and a vehicle of public instruction:—

We have been requested by the gentleman interested to publish the following statement:—

“UPWARDS OF 53,000 ANNUALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE REVENUE BY ONE INDIVIDUAL.—Mr. Clement, the proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, who possesses the largest newspaper establishment in London, paid last year, between January 1, and December 31, for stamp and excise duties for that Journal and his three weekly papers, no less than fifty-three thousand and five hundred pounds. The number of four penny stamps (which is the red mark at the corner of every paper) was two millions seven hundred and thirty-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. The quantity of paper used was 5,471 reams; each ream weighed 40lb.; the Excise duty on which was 10s. the ream. The number of advertisements inserted in Mr. Clement's papers in the year, was 29,633, the duty upon each advertisement being 3s. 6d. Thus, the sums paid to the revenue by Mr. Clement's newspaper concern, in the past year of 1828, were—
2,735,868 News Stamps - - - £45,516 13 4
Duty on 29,633 Advertisements, at 3s. 6d. 5,185 15 6
Excise on 5,471 Reams of Paper at 10s - 2,735 10 0
£53,519 0 6

We had intended never again to obtrude what may be called our own private concerns on public attention; but the insertion of the previous paragraph at the request of Mr. Clement makes it almost a sort of duty to ourselves

“Mr. Clement's consumption being more than one-tenth part of the stamps used by all the news papers printed in England, of which there are printed in London 49, and in the country 151, together with Daily and Weekly Journals 200, consuming, according to the Parliamentary return, about 25,000,000 of fourpenny stamps.”

to take the opportunity of placing a counter-statement before our readers. Mr. Clement is the proprietor of four newspapers, and the total amount of his contributions on the four is 53,519l. 0s. 6d. We will shortly oppose to this the contribution to the revenue of *The Times alone*, and we will adopt the method of calculation used by Mr. Clement.

AMOUNT OF DUTIES PAID BY THE TIMES ALONE.
News Stamps, 3,056,500 - - - £48,516 13 4
Duty on 92,969 advertisements at 3s. 6d. 16,289 11 6
Excise on 6,039 reams of paper - - - 3,351 3 0

Total - - - £68,157 7 10
leaving an excess in favour of *The Times alone* over the four papers published by Mr. Clement of 14,638l. 7s. 4d. We will not do so invidious a thing as point out the enormous excess of contribution paid by *The Times* over any one of the four journals alluded to.”

The statement of the *Times* revenue gives the circulation of that paper, about 10,000 daily. Of the profits of the concern, we can also form a tolerably accurate estimate; its 92,000 advertisements in the year, at an average of 15 shillings each, which is far below the mark (the charge for one of one or two lines only being 7s. 6d. gives a yearly receipt from this source alone of £69,000. But many articles in all the papers *Wing and Tory* are paid for very highly tho' not inserted as advertisements; and we might safely say, for £69,000, £80,000. The subscription price of the paper above the duty, yields about £31,000 per annum which may be supposed to pay its expenses; so that it yields probably, a profit of the whole sum received for advertisements. But the most gratifying feature of the calculation is that it exhibits the immense superiority of the circulation of *Liberal Journals* over those of the opposite side. The revenue derived from the whole newspaper press is about £500,000 according to Mr. Clement's calculation (in the revenue returns newspapers stamps are included under the general head stamps) out of this one *Liberal Newspaper* pays £68,137 a very considerable more than an 8th of the whole newspaper revenue of the United Kingdom! and while Mr. Clement's four *liberal papers* pay more than a tenth, so that five *liberal Journals* enjoy about one 6th of the whole newspaper circulation of the Kingdom. What say the Tories to this? They are all dumb-founded—not one of them has ventured to shew up on the occasion; and we believe that no ten of them put together, could exhibit a statement like that of the *Times*—so much for the majority of the people including that of the rank, wealth and influence of the Kingdom being Tories!!

The Beng. Hurkaru and Chronicle.—May 11.

The H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*, Lieutenant Denton, left Calcutta yesterday for Bombay, to which Presidency the vessel has been transferred.—*Govt. Gazette*, May 14.

We observe among our advertisements a notice for tenders to build vessels of light draft of 100 to 120 feet by 30 feet beam to be towed by Steamers up the river. One of these we suppose, must be intended to convey the Governor General and Council up the country, but we still imagine that it is not intended to change the seat of government permanently, but to make it ambulatory for a time. The vessels required we presume, will be built perfectly flat like barges.

We had until to-day indulged the hope that the Government might still be induced to revoke the Half Batta Regulation: but it appears that his Lordship in Council has decided on referring the Army Memorials to the Home Authorities, a decision which is made known to the Army in the following Circular:—

(CIRCULAR 493.)

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poore, 27th April 1829.

SIR,—I have received the orders of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief to inform you, that it has been intimated to him, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, that it is his Lordship's intention to transmit to the Honorable the Court of Directors, Copies of the Papers and Memorials which have been submitted to Government, and recommended to its favorable consideration by His Excellency, on the subject of the Government Order of the 29th November, 1828, with a communication of the views and sentiments which the Government have been led to entertain, on this important question.

His Lordship in Council has been pleased to add, that it will afford him sincere gratification if the Honorable Court of Directors shall see fit to reconsider it.

I have the honor, to be Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. FAGAN, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

As his Lordship in Council states, that it will afford him sincere gratification, should the Court of Directors see fit to reconsider the measure, we trust at least, that the appeal of the Army will be supported by his Lordship's powerful recommendation.

A reply having thus been made by the local Government to the appeal of the Army, it is the intention of the publishers of the “*Facts and Documents*” to issue with the least possible delay their supplement to that Work which will, we hear, include the Documents alluded to, by his Lordship.—*Bengal Hurkaru* May 15.

English Extracts.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—JAN. 8.

We were not a little surprised at the acquittal of HELEN MACDOUGAL by an Edinburgh Jury; but we are still more surprised at a statement in an article which we have extracted from *The Caledonian Mercury*, that two of the Jurymen were opposed to the conviction of BURKE, from conceiving that the evidence against him was not sufficiently clear. The paper in question supposes this strange error in judgment attributable to the effect produced on understandings not certainly of the first order, by the eloquence of the advocate for BURKE. It would appear the big-heads, on which our northern neighbours were taught to plume themselves some time ago, in an elaborate phrenological article in one of their Journals, are, after all, not much better for mental purposes than the smaller heads of the south. A Jury capable of acquitting MACDOUGAL may be equalled, but cannot be surpassed in mental obliquity; but the two Jurymen who wished to acquit BURKE must have been altogether deranged. And, after all, if they were deranged, what are we to think of those who could put them on such a trial?

We shall be told, perhaps, supposing the eloquence of the Advocate to have led these poor men so far astray—that this is an argument against allowing Counsel for prisoners. But may it not also be an argument against trials by Jury? If a Jury can be so easily bamboozled by an Advocate, may they not be as easily bamboozled by the insidious eloquence of a Judge? But the Judge may be fair in his charge; then the result is dependent on the honour of the Judge, rather than on the capacity of the Jury.

That great injustice is done every day by Juries, and has always been done, is matter of notoriety. We need not go to Edinburgh for instances. There are now in Newgate, under sentence of death, two Irish lads, convicted of an unnatural offence, on the evidence of one female, contradicted on the trial by several witnesses as well as by the circumstances of the case. Except the Jury who convicted these youths, we do not believe there is to be found in this wide metropolis one individual who believes them guilty. A few months ago, a respectable gentleman was most unjustly convicted, and sentenced to half a year's imprisonment, for an alleged attempt against the virtue of a girl. Several instances of most incredible attempts were stated by the girl; and although the gentleman was able on the trial to prove an alibi by most respectable witnesses, in all the instances but one, on the unsupported evidence of this girl he was found guilty. Having succeeded in establishing his innocence to the satisfaction of the HOME SECRETARY, he was liberated long before the lapse of the period of his sentence; but no thanks to the Jury. We took pains to make some inquiries into this case, and learned that the Jurors reproached themselves afterwards for having given way to one of their number, an individual more distinguished for furious zeal than judgment.

In this way the fate of individuals in this country is determined. The guilty are often acquitted, and the innocent condemned. The best reason for the existence of the Institution is, that bad Judges under bad Governments would convict, against evidence, all whom it was wished to convict, and acquit, against evidence, all whom it was wished to acquit. In this way the minds of men would be completely prostrated. On the other hand, the injustice of Juries is of the nature of chance, and does not discourage men, the disposition to rely on our good fortune being a part of our nature. The errors in judgment of Juries, too, serve occasionally to correct bad laws, which are thus defeated, but which the Legislature would not repeal. Injustice by accident is like suffering by accident. Were the commander of a regiment to select only one man for punishment on account of a particular act, all the regiment might be deterred, whereas the same regiment would again and again expose itself to a fire, by which several individuals are cut off.

On the other hand we are satisfied that both our Laws and our Judges would have been better, but for the existence of Juries. We have a very curious statement on this point in *Reeves's History of the English Law*. “Sir THOMAS MORE,” he says, “being informed that the Judges had expressed their disapprobation of the injunctions he had granted, caused a docket to be made of every injunction, and the cause of it, which he had granted while he was Chancellor; and inviting all the Judges to dine with him in the Council Chamber at Westminster, he introduced the subject after dinner; when upon full discussion of every one of them, the Judges confessed he could have acted no otherwise. He then offered, that if the Judges of every Court to whom it more especially belonged, from their office, to reform the rigour of the law, would, upon reasonable consideration, by their discretion, and as he thought they were in conscience bound, mitigate and temper the rigour of the law—no more injunctions should be granted by him. To this they would make no engagement; upon which he told them, that as they themselves forced him of necessity to issue injunctions to relieve the people's injuries, they could no longer blame him. We are informed, that afterwards, in a confidential conversation, he accounted for the backwardness of the Judges in the following manner:—That they saw how, by the verdict of a Jury, they might transfer all difficulties and odium from themselves to the Jurors, which they considered as their great defence and security; whereas the Chancellor was obliged to stand alone the assault of every malignant observation.”

Responsibility, as is well known, diminishes in the ratio in which it is shared by numbers. Hence Committees of the House of Commons were, by their own admission, guilty of acts of horrid injustice and corruption, from which the individuals of which they were composed would separately have shrunk. In like manner, we believe, the Chancellors of this country, unchecked and uncontrolled, and, what is more, dependent for their situation on the caprice of the Crown, have been less suspected of corruption than the other Judges. We do not mean to say that Juries can at present be dispensed with; but a time, we hope, will come, when the safety of the subject may be reconcilable with an abler tribunal.

THE TIMES.—DEC. 24.

IMPROVEMENTS AT PIMLICO.

Miratur moles Aeneas, magalia quondam;
Miratur portas, strepitumque et strata viarum.

A well-executed map, recently published, showing the improvements now in progress at the west-end of London, particularly in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, has directed our attention to that quarter of the metropolis, and probably a short statement of the result of our observations may not prove uninteresting to the public. Those persons who remember the district called the “Five Fields” about three or four years ago, will be pleasantly surprised to learn that a spot, which was so lately perhaps the most wretched in appearance and the most disreputable in character in the metropolis or its vicinity, has been within so short a period, converted into a splendid neighbourhood, and is, or at least is likely soon to become, the chosen resort of fashion and opulence. It has always been a subject of regret that the buildings which for several years past have annually swelled the already stupendous bulk of London, are, with few exceptions, of so poor and beggarly a description as to impart an air of poverty and meanness to the metropolis when entered through the suburbs. Let any one view the long lines of streets to the north of the New-road—whether at Islington or further west, towards Camden-town and Paddington—and it will be seen that they are composed of only third and fourth-rate. On the Surrey side the case is as bad, if not worse. This circumstance, so unfortunate for the architectural character of the metropolis, has, we conceive, originated in a miscalculation of the builders. They supposed that the only way to obtain a quick return of their capital was to build houses which would readily find tenants, on account of the cheapness of the rent; but it never entered into their calculation that the money of persons who could afford to pay only a low rent was less sure than that of those who were competent to pay a high one, and that the increase of the poor's rate, which is inevitable in a neighbourhood of low character, must, to a certain extent, operate as a bar to the settlement of tenants who mean to pay *bona fide*, because the latter will naturally argue that it will be more to their advantage to pay the sum required for poor's rate in the shape of additional rent in a more respectable vicinity. The speculators

seem also to have overlooked this important circumstance—that the persons who resort to the outskirts of the metropolis, where little or no business is carried on, are chiefly of the class which is able to pay high rents for good houses. Another illustration, though of an opposite nature, of our argument it to be found in success which has attended the buildings in the Regent's-park, and that which seems certain to crown the improvements on Lord Grosvenor's estate at Piccadilly. The surface of the Five Fields was covered with a clayey soil about two feet in depth, which completely prevented the absorption of rain, so that even in the middle of summer it appeared damp, and a few huts were the only habitations that relieved the monotony of the scene. When the resolution was formed of building on the ground, it was found necessary to remove this retentive surface, which being done (a matter of no little difficulty, compensated, however, in some degree by the material being converted into bricks), a fine sandy soil presented itself. This was well calculated for a building foundation; but it being thought rather low, the persons engaged therefore at once decided on the arduous undertaking of raising the level of the ground ten feet, and this has been done over a space of about 100 acres. On this site have been constructed several houses, forming noble squares, streets, and crescents, which beyond question surpass in magnificence any buildings of the same character and extent in any one district in the metropolis. All the great improvements of the age seemed to have been placed in requisition to give an air of grandeur to this undertaking. The ground is drained in the most perfect manner; large sewers have been built in every avenue; the roads are broad and level, and the areas in the squares luckily and tastefully planted. Some idea may be formed of the grandeur of this neighbourhood when we state that there is scarcely a house in it which is not equal to any in the Regent's Park, whilst many are greatly superior, and all possess the advantage in the solidity of construction, and the extent of space occupied. Whilst standing amidst these fine buildings, one cannot aid to bestir up the indefatigable spirit of individual enterprise in this country, and with the extraordinary effects it produces. It is only about three years since the first stone of the house lately occupied by Lord Forrester (the first built) was laid, and already an extensive neighbourhood is created, which, in other places of less magnitude than London, would be called a quarter of the town. A sum of nearly one million sterling has, we understand, already been expended on the work, and as much more must be disbursed before it is completed. The ambitious character of the undertaking is apparent. It is evidently intended to challenge the support of the wealthiest classes, and henceforth the struggle will be between Portman and Grosvenor squares and this neighbourhood. Which will be triumphant remains to be seen; at all events, the new houses here, as we are informed, are being taken up by the nobility as they are completed. One circumstance will tend to render this neighbourhood fashionable, independent of its own peculiar aptness for the abode of the wealthy part of the community—namely, its contiguity to the King's new Palace; thus receiving and imparting an appropriate splendour by the vicinity of the Royal residence.

Since the above was written, we have seen a notice on the same subject from the pen of Mr. Britton, the architectural writer, who seems to entertain as high an opinion as ourselves of the new buildings. We subjoin a few of his remarks:—

"Fashion is a domineering tyrant—an imperious lawgiver in London: her edicts, however capricious and arbitrary, are not only cheerfully obeyed, but her subjects glory in, and boast of, their letters and coats. Dress, food, carriages, horses, houses, and even the situation of the latter are regulated and varied by her decrees. At our remote period, many of our nobles resided in Grosby place and Winchester-street, in the city; also in Aldermanbury and Aylshury streets, Clerkenwell. They afterwards moved westward to Lincoln's-inn fields, Bloomsbury, St. Giles's and the Strand. Soho-square, at the middle of the last century, was pre-eminent in the rank of its occupants. These places becoming crowded with a mixed class of inhabitants, impelled the fashionable world—the *bon ton*—to emigrate still further west, and Hanover, Cavendish, Leicester, Grosvenor, Berkeley, and other squares, were progressively built for, and occupied by them in St. James's-square, Pall-mall, and its vicinity, was for a long time the focus of high fashion, the immediate neighbourhood of the Court; but as the Palace of St. James's is deserted, that of Carlton-house entirely taken down, and a new, splendid palace now in rapid progress, it may be reasonably presumed that persons dependent on, or following in the train of, Royalty, will require new residences in juxtaposition to the Monarch. A tract of ground, about 100 acres in extent, between Buckingham gate and Chelsea, east and west, and Portico and Knightsbridge, north and south, belonging to Earl Grosvenor, has recently been laid out for mansions adapted to this class of persons; and the noble proprietor and his surveyors have judiciously arranged their plan accordingly. Two spacious squares, a crescent, detached villas or mansions, and wide streets, are the leading features of a district which has been immemorially known by the name of the *Five Fields*, and was long occupied as garden and grass land."

Mr. Britton, after describing the commencement of the undertaking in 1820, proceeds as follows:—

"A mass of fine buildings has been raised within this short space of time beyond all precedent; many of the houses are already occupied, and others engaged by noblemen and persons of rank."

The streets and squares are paved, Macadamised, and lighted, on the most approved principles; the houses are constructed with the best materials, and, from what can be ascertained by repeated examination on the estate, every thing seems to be provided for the domestic comforts as well as for the luxuries of its gay inhabitants. Thus, unlike those terraces and rows of houses which speculating and unprincipled builders have 'put up' for temporary purposes, low prices, and speedy sale, those now alluded to are likely to do credit to the parties concerned, and substantial service to their occupants. * * * The most prominent feature of this district is Belgrave-square, which includes, within the front walls of the houses, an area of about ten acres, the centre of which, enclosed by lofty and handsome railings, is laid out in pleasure gardens, with lawns, walks, shrubberies, &c. The whole of the houses are large, lofty, and every way spacious, with stuccoed fronts, porches, balustraded balconies, and those in the centre of each side are decorated with columns, or three-quarter columns, vases on the parapet, &c. * * * It is not, however, in the exterior that the chief merit of these mansions consists, but rather in the sizes and style of their principal apartments. At the four corners of the square are to be as many insulated villas or mansions, with spacious gardens and shrubberies. This novel feature will greatly improve the character and appearance of the square, by increasing its area, opening its approaches, and extending the plantations beyond the real boundary lines of the four rows of houses. We may easily anticipate the pleasing, and indeed beautiful effects, which will ultimately be produced from this plan."

A MANUSCRIPT FOUND IN A MADHOUSE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'PELHAM.'

(From the Literary Souvenir.)

I AM the eldest son of a numerous family,—double in birth, and eminent for wealth. My brothers are a vigorous and comely race,—my sisters are more beautiful than dreams. By what fatality was it that I alone was thrust into this glorious world distorted, and dwarf-like, and hideous,—my limbs a mockery, my countenance a horror, myself a blackness on the surface of creation,—a discord in the harmony of nature, a living misery, an animated curse? I am shut out from the aims and objects of my race;—with the deepest sources of affliction in my heart, I am doomed to find no living thing on which to pour them. Love!—out upon the word!—I am its very loathing and abhorrence: friendship turns from me in disgust; pity beholds me, and withers to aversion. Wherever I wander, I am encompassed with hatred as with an atmosphere. Whatever I attempt, I am in the impassable circle of a dreadful and accursed doom. Ambition—pleasure—philanthropy—fame—the common blessings of social intercourse—are all as other circles, which mine can touch but in one point, and that point is torture. I have knowledge to which the wisdom of ordinary sages is as dust to gold;—I have energies to which relaxations is pain;—I have benevolence which sheds itself in charity and love over a worm! For what—merciful God!—for what are these blessings of nature or of learning?—The instant I employ them, I must enter among men: the moment I enter among men, my being blackens into an agony. Laughter grins upon me—terror dogs my steps;—I exist upon poisons, and my nourishment is scorn!

At my birth the nurse refused me suck; my mother saw me and became delirious; my father ordered that I should be stifled as a monster. The physicians saved my life—accursed be they for the act! One woman—she was old and childless—took compassion upon me; she reared and fed me. I grew up—I asked for something to love; I loved every thing; the common earth—the fresh grass—the living insect—the household brute;—from the dead stone I trod on, to the sublime countenance of man, made to behold the stars and to scorn me;—from the noblest thing to the prettiest—the fairest to the foulest—I loved them all! I knelt to my mother, and besought her to love me—she shuddered I fled to my father,—and he spurned me! The lowest minion of the human race that had its limbs shapen and its countenance formed, refused to consort with me;—the very dog (I only dared to seek out one that seemed more rugged and hideous than its fellows), the very dog dreaded me, and slunk away! I grew up lonely and wretched, I was like the reptile whose prison is the stone's heart,—immured in the eternal penthouse of a solitude to which the breath of fellowship never came;—girded with a wall of barrenness, and flint, and doomed to vegetate and fatten on my own suffocating and poisoned meditations. But while this was my heart's dungeon, they could not take from the external senses the sweet face of the Universal Nature;—they could not bar me from commune with the voices of the mighty Dead. Earth opened to me her marvels, and the volumes of the wise their stores. I read—I mused—I examined—I descended into the deep wells of Truth—and mirrored in my soul the holiness of her divine beauty. The past lay before me like a scroll: the mysteries of this breathing world rose from the present like clouds;—even of the dark future, experience shadowed forth something of a token and a sign; and over the wonders of the world, I hung the intoxicating and mingled spells of poetry and of knowledge. But I could not without a struggle live in a world of love, and be the only thing doomed to hatred. "I will travel," said I, "to other

quarters of the globe. All earth's tribes have not the proud stamp of angels and of gods, and amongst infinite variety I may find a being who will not sicken at myself." I took leave of the only one who had not loathed me—the woman who had given me food, and reared me up to life. She had now become imbecile, and doting, and blind;—so she did not disdain to lay her hand upon my distorted head, and to bless me. "But better," she said, even as she blessed me and in despite of her dotage,—"Better that you had perished in the womb! And I laughed with a loud laugh when I heard her, and rushed from the house."

One evening, in my wanderings as I issued from a wood, I came abruptly upon the house of a village priest. Around it, from a thick and lofty fence of shrubs which the twilight of summer bathed in dew, the honeysuckle, and the sweetbrier, and the wild rose sent forth those gifts of fragrance and delight which were not denied even unto me. As I walked slowly behind the hedge, I heard voices on the opposite side; they were the voices of women, and I paused to listen. They spoke of love, and of the qualities which should create it.

"No," said one, and the words, couched in a tone of music, thrilled to my heart—"no, it is not beauty which I require in a lover; it is the mind which can command others, and the passion which would bow that mind unto me. I ask for genius and affection. I ask for nothing else."

"But," said the other voice, "you could not love a monster in person, even if he were a miracle of intellect and of love!"

I could," answered the first speaker, fervently; "if I knew my own heart, I could. You remember the fable of a girl whom a monster loved! I could have loved that monster."

And with these words they passed from my hearing; but I stole round, and through a small crevice in the fence, beheld the face and form of the speaker, whose words had opened, as it were, a glimpse of Heaven to my heart. Her eyes were soft, and deep,—her hair parting from her forehead, and smooth brow, was of the hue of gold,—her aspect was pensive and melancholy,—and over the delicate and transparent paleness of her cheek, hung the wanness, but also the eloquence of thought. To other eyes she might not have been beautiful—to mine, her face was an angel's.—Oh! lovelier far than the visions of the Carmo, on the shapes that floated before the eyes of the daughters of Delos, is the countenance of one that brings to the dark beast first glimmerings of Hope; From that hour my resolution was taken; I concealed myself in the wood that bordered her house; I made my home with the wild fox in the cavern, and the shade; the daylight passed in dreams, and passionate delirium,—and at evening I wandered forth, to watch afar off her footsteps; or creep through the copse, unseen, to listen to her voice; or through the long and lone night to lie beneath the shadow of the house, and fix my soul, watchful as a star, upon the window of the chamber where she slept. I strewed her walks with the leaves of poetry, and at midnight I made the air audible with the breath of music. In my writings and my songs, whatever in smooth accents of praise or the burning language of passion, or the liquid melodies of verse, could awaken her fancy or excite her interest, I attempted. Curse on the attempt! May the hand wither!—may the brain burn! May the heart shiver, and parch like a leaf that a flame devours—from which the cravings of my ghastly and unnatural love found a channel, or an aid! I told her in my verse in my letters, that I had overheard her confession. I told her that I was more hideous than the demons which the imagination of a Northern savage had ever bodied forth:—I told her that I was a thing which the day-light loathed to look upon;—but I told her also, that I adored her; and I breathed both my story and my love in the numbers of song, and sung them to the silver chords of my lute, with a voice which belied my form, and was not out of harmony with nature. She answered me,—and her answer filled the air, that had hitherto been to me a breathing torture, with enchantment and rapture. She repeated, that beauty was as nothing in her estimation,—that to her all loveliness was in the soul. She told me that one who wrote as I wrote—who felt as I felt—could not be loathsome in her eyes. She told me that she could love me, be my form even more monstrous than I had portrayed it. Fool!—miserable fool that I was to believe her! So, then, shrouded among the trees, and wept from head to foot in a mantle, and safe in the oath by which I had bound her not to seek to penetrate my secret, or to behold my form before the hour I myself should appoint, arrived—I held commune with her in the deep nights of summer, and beneath the unconscious stars; and while I unrolled to her earnest spirit the marvels of the mystic world, and the glories of wisdom, I mingled with my instruction the pathos and the passion of love!

"Go," said she one night as we conferred together, and through the matted tresses I saw—though she beheld me not—that her cheek blushed as she spoke;—"Go,—and win from others the wonder that you have won from me. Go,—pour forth your knowledge to the crowd; go, gain the glory which makes man immortal—and then come back, and claim me,—I will be yours!"

"I swear it!" cried I.

"I swear it," she said; and as she spoke the moon-light streamed upon her face, flushed as it was with the ardour of the moment and the strangeness of the scene; her eye burnt with a steady and deep fire—her lip was firm—and her figure round which the light fell like the glow of a halo, seemed instinct and swelling, as it were with the determinate energy of the soul. I gazed—and my heart leapt within me;—but I stole silently away; for months she heard of me no more.

I fled to a lonely and far spot,—I surrounded myself once more with books. I explored once more the arcana of science; I ransacked once more the starry regions of poetry; and then upon the mute page I poured the thoughts and the treasures which I had stored within me! I sent the product, without a name, upon the world: the world received it; approved it; and it became fame. Philosophers bowed in wonder before my discoveries; the pale student in cell and cloister, pored over the mines of learning which I had dragged into day; the maidens in their bowers blushed and sighed, as they drank the turning pathos of my verse. The old and the young,—all sects and all countries, united in applause and enthusiasms for the unknown being who held, as they avowed, the Genii wisdom and the Spirits of verse in mighty and wizard spells, which few had ever won, and none had ever fended before.

I returned to her.—I sought a meeting under the same mystery and conditions as of old.—I proved myself that unknown whose fame filled all ears, and occupied all tongues. Her heart had foretold it already! I claimed my reward! And in the depth and deadness of night, when not a star crept through the curtain of cloud and gloom—when not a gleam struggled against the blackness—not a breath stirred the heavy torpor around us—that reward was yielded. The dense woods and the eternal hills were the sole witness of our bridal;—and girt with darkness as with a robe, she leant upon my bosom, and shuddered not at the place of her repose!

Thus only we met;—but for months we did meet, and I was blessed. At last, the fruit of our ominous love could no longer be concealed. It became necessary, either that I should fly with her, or wed her, with the rites and ceremonies of man—as I had done amidst the more sacred solemnities of nature. In either case, disclosure was imperious and unavoidable;—I took therefore that which gratitude ordained. Beguiled by her assurances—touched by her trust, and tenderness—maddened by her tears,—doped by my own heart—I agreed to meet her, and for the first time openly reveal myself—at the foot of the altar!

The appointed day came. At our mutual wish, only two witnesses were present, beside the priest and the aged and broken-hearted father, who consented solely to our singular marriage because mystery was less terrible to him than disgrace. She had prepared them to see a distorted and fearful abortion,—but—ha! ha! ha!—she had not prepared them to see me! I entered—all eyes, but her's were turned to me,—an unanimous cry was uttered—the priest involuntarily closed the book, and muttered the exorcism for a fiend—the father covered his face with his hands, and sunk upon the ground—the other witnesses—ha! ha! ha! (it was rare mirth)—rushed screaming from the chapel! It was twilight—the tapers burned dim and faint—I approached my bride—who, trembling and weeping beneath her long veil, had not dared to look at me. "Behold me!"—said I—my bride, my beloved!—behold thy husband!"—I raised her veil—she saw my countenance glare full upon her—uttered one shriek, and, fell senseless on the floor. I raised her not—I turned not—I spoke not—I saw my doom was fixed, my curse complete; and my heart lay mute, and cold, and dead within me, like a stone! Others entered, they bore away the bride. By little and little the crowd assembled to gaze upon the monster in mingled derision and dread;—then I recollected myself and arose. I scattered them in terror before me,—and uttering a single and piercing cry, I rushed forth, and hid myself in the wood.

But at night, at the hour in which I had been accustomed to meet her, I stole forth again I approached the house, I climbed the wall, entered the window; I was in her chamber. All was still and solitary; I saw not a living thing there; but the lights burned bright and clear. I drew near to the bed; I beheld a figure stretched upon it—a taper at the feet, and a taper at the head,—so there was plenty of light for me to see my bride. She was a corpse! I did not speak—nor faint—nor groan;—but I laughed aloud. Verily it is a glorious mirth, to behold the only thing one loves stiff, and white, and shrunken, and food for the red, playful, creeping worm! I raised my eyes, and saw upon a table near the bed, something covered with a black cloth. I lifted the cloth, and beheld—ha! ha! ha!—by the foul fiend—a dead infant monster! The ghastly mirth, and the deadly features—and the delicate, green, corpse-like hue—and the black shaggy hair—and the horrible limbs, and the unnatural shape—there—ha! ha! ha!—here they were—my wife and my child! I took them both in my arms—I hurried from the house—I carried them into the wood. I concealed them in a cavern I watched over them—and lay beside them,—and played with the worms—I played with them,—ha! ha! ha!—it was a jovial time that, in the old cavern!

And so when they were all gone but the bones, I buried them quietly and took my way to my home. My father was dead, and my brothers hoped that I was dead also. But I turned them out of the house, and took possession of the titles and the wealth. And then I went to see the dotting old woman who had nursed me; and they shewed me where she slept—a little green mound in the church-yard—and I wept—Oh, so bitterly! I never shed a tear for my wife—or ha! ha! ha!—for my beautiful child!

And so I lived happily enough for a short time; but at last they discovered that I was the unknown philosopher—the divine poet whom the world rung of. And the crowd came—the mob beset me—and my rooms were filled with eyes—large, staring eyes, all serving me from head to foot—and peals of laughter and shrieks wandered about the air, like disembodied and damned spirits—and I was never alone again!

UNITED SERVICE: REWARDS & PUNISHMENTS.

(From the Examiner, Dec. 28.)

THE NAVY:—*Chester, Dec. 18.*—A melancholy case of pauperism came under the notice of the Sitting Magistrate a day or two ago. An elderly man, with long gray hair, and the scanty remains of a coat once black, with a care-worn countenance and a palsied hand, intimated that he was forced by hard necessity to come to swear his settlement. He stated that his name was Rackett, and he was 68 years of age. He entered the navy at the age of 16, in the capacity of midshipman, served in America throughout all the last war, and was reduced at the peace of 1814, after having served thirty-eight years without promotion. Being only a petty officer, he was not entitled to any half pay, so that he was absolutely worse off than a man before the mast. He proved his settlement to be in Newton, where he was born, and his father formerly occupied considerable property. He, together with a wife and two children, was committed to the Overseer. Besides the hardship of this poor man's case, it is further worthy of remark, that he is great nephew of Alexander Pope.

THE ARMY:—*General Court-Martial, 32d Regiment, Kilkenny.*—The sentence of the Court-Martial held in the Barracks of this city has received the approbation of His Majesty. The Court found both the prisoners guilty of the crime laid to their charge, and sentenced them to receive *One Thousand lashes each*. Having awarded this punishment, so justly due to the individuals tried, the members declare their unanimous and decided opinion that the aspersions attempted to be cast on the character of Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland were totally false and groundless. On Wednesday morning, the sentence was carried into execution in presence of the 32d Regiment, which Major Dillon was ordered to command for that day. The Drum-Major (Pollard) received 600 lashes, and the Sergeant-Major (Poole) 525. —*Leinster Journal.*

Both these paragraphs are extracted from the *Morning Chronicle* of one day, the 17th. The first does its peculiar honour to the Scotch Lord who has for so long and heavy a period dispensed the naval patronage. The latter puts forth one of our remarkable claims to the wonder and admiration, of the world.

WRECK OF THE WILLIAM, WEST INDIAMAN, AND LOSS OF ALL HANDS.

(From the Examiner, Dec. 28.)

About six o'clock on the morning of Friday week, a large brig, of about 250 tons burthen, went on a reef of rocks near Fortelle, about two miles east of Boulogne; a dreadful surf running at the time, she very shortly rolled over and went entirely to pieces, and all on board perished. A man of colour reached the shore, dreadfully exhausted and bruised; he was able to walk up the sands some distance by the aid of some humane fishermen, but was unable to speak; they gave him a little brandy, and were in the act of taking him to their house when the custom-house officers arrived, who ordered the fishermen to leave their charge, on the penalty of a thrust from their bayonets if they refused; thus they reluctantly did, and the custom-house officers proceeded to get such valuables as might float ashore, while the poor black—left exposed in the wet and cold for several hours—perished on the spot where the inhuman monsters left him. This is the return made to the English by some of the authorities of the poliest nation in the world, for their humanity to the passengers and crew of the *Jeune Emma*, French West India man, recently lost on the coast of Wales! She proves to be the *William*, of Liverpool, from the West Indies, with a cargo of sugar, cotton, logwood, &c. &c. Several of the dead bodies were seen floating in along shore in the afternoon, but the douaniers would not permit them to be picked up, consequently they washed out again. The inhuman conduct of those whose duty it is to attend in cases of this kind, has caused a universal feeling of disgust among the English, and most of the French, in Boulogne. The only excuse made by the principals in this affair, for their conduct, is they were apprehensive the vessel was from an unhealthy port; even if this had been the case, surely much more was to be apprehended from the cotton, and other articles of the like nature, which they sought after with great avidity and much risk. —*From a Dover Correspondent.*—*Globe.*

THE TIMES. — Dec. 30.

PLAN FOR SAVING SHIPS FROM FOUNDERING.

We have received a copy of "A brief explanatory Statement of the principle and application of a Plan for preventing Ships foundering at Sea," invented by Ralph Watson. The author proposes to accomplish this important object by placing between the beams of the decks, the timbers of the ship, and in other convenient situations, what he calls "safety tubes," which are made of copper, or other substance equally secure, and which, according to the description

given, are "of a cylindrical form, terminating at each extremity by convex or semi-globular ends; the whole to be hermetically sealed, and to contain, in number and capacity, a bulk or quantity of atmospheric air equal to counterbalance that extra portion of the weight or specific gravity of the ship and her contents, which otherwise, in case of leak, and the ship filling with water, would cause her to sink." This manner of stating the case does not seem very accurate. It obviously is not to the contained air that the expected effect ought to be ascribed. The supposed result may with more propriety be said to depend upon the exclusion of a certain quantity of sea water, which it admitted would be sufficient, in addition to the weight of the cargo, guns, or shot, or other things in the ship, to cause her to sink. The sea would be prevented from filling the cavities occupied by the tubes or cylinders if they resisted the pressure of the water, which with the contained air they would perhaps do. The author is also, we apprehend, incorrect in illustrating the principle of his invention by a comparison with the air-bag of fish, in which description of animals he appears to include the whale, though that monster of the deep possesses much more of the structure of a quadruped than of a fish. But as the inflation of the air-bag enlarges the body of the fish, and thus renders it specifically lighter than the water, the comparison cannot be applicable unless the author could contrive to attach his "safety tubes" to the ship's hull externally. These observations have no reference to the plan itself, which if capable of being realized in practice, would be of immense advantage. The first question is, what space would the tubes occupy? and could they be secured not only against the pressure of the water, and the weight they would have to support, but against destruction from the concussion of heavy substances rolling about and striking them. The author says that he has constructed "a model in due proportion to the dimensions and to the actual weight of an 80 gun ship when equipped for a four months' voyage." This model, having a leak in her bottom, when placed in water without the safety tubes, sinks; but with the safety tubes affixed to the middle and the lower decks, it floats, and with a power of buoyancy so great, that upon its being forcibly pressed under water, it rises to the same point of elevation at which it before rested, namely, with the main deck above the surface." In a letter delivered with his pamphlet, the author informs us that his plan "has been examined and approved by numerous officers of the highest consideration in His Majesty's service, and by many other scientific and professional gentlemen. We are glad to learn from the same authority, that a subscription has been commenced to enable the author to make an experiment on a large scale. If an invention, the object of which is so interesting to commerce and humanity, be approved by men of science and experienced naval officers, it cannot fail to obtain encouragement in this country, and we should be happy to contribute to its success. But to satisfy the public, it will be necessary that the names of the distinguished persons who have expressed their approbation of the plan should be made known.

THE FRENCH SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

(From the Literary Gazette.)

Although very few months have elapsed since the departure of this expedition from France several valuable relics of antiquity have already been forwarded as presents to the friends of the gentlemen composing it. These are said to consist chiefly of fragments of small statues, tablets, of hieroglyphics, and a few specimens of papyrus, reported to have been discovered in a situation where this kind of record could not have been expected. We do not hear, however, of any official transmission from the expedition, beyond a list of the objects already attainable, with an estimate of the probable expense of sending them to France, and the amount required for the acquisition of some valuable articles, which the parties have not ventured to purchase without further instructions from the Government, or the Academy of Sciences. In all the letters hitherto received from the members of the expedition, the hospitality of the Pacha, and of the different Egyptian authorities, in the places through which they have passed, has been highly extolled, and the Pacha has signified his intention of sending by them, on their return to France, some splendid presents, as tokens of his desire to maintain a friendly relation with the French Government. It would appear from one of the unpublished letters of Mr. L. normand, that, notwithstanding the liberal researches of the late Mr. Salt, the British consul-general in Egypt, and the efforts made of late by Englishmen of refined taste and splendid fortunes, a rich mine of antiquity yet remains to be explored in the interior. The last letter received from M. Champollion was dated on the 2d of October, at which time, we understand, the expedition had quitted Cairo, for the purpose of prosecuting their researches at a place some few leagues distant from that city; but we find nothing published from the pen of this gentleman of a later date than the 26th of September, when he was at Cairo in perfect health, as well as his colleagues—a circumstance which he attributes in a great degree to the thick heavy clothing they wore, according to the fashion of the country, and which kept them in profuse but beneficial perspiration. The expedition left Alexandria on the 14th of September, and proceeded on

Since the above notice was in type, we have received another copy of the pamphlet, to which the author has added a manuscript note, in which he suggests that "tubes of a semi-circular form might be attached in sundry places to the exterior of the ship." He also in another manuscript note points out the advantage of his plan as a security against fire. By cutting the ship, and letting in the water, the flames would be extinguished; while the safety tubes would prevent the vessel from sinking. This would certainly be a great protection against one of the most terrible calamities which can occur at sea, and affords a strong additional motive for trying the author's experiment upon a large scale.

their journey by the canal of Manmoudieh, which was cut upon a plan laid down by French engineers, and is partly in the direction of the ancient canal of Aexandria, but much less circuitous. On the 16th, M. Champollion arrived at the ruins of Saïs, where he found an Egyptian necropolis built of unglazed bricks, and several fragments of funeral emblems. On passing the gateway of the principal enclosure, he found enormous blocks of stone, 80 feet in height, which resembled rocks torn from their beds by some convulsion of nature. In the centre of this great enclosure were constructions of unglazed Egyptian bricks, sixteen inches long by seven in width, and five in thickness. These also were the remains of a necropolis and explained, says M. Champollion, what had frequently embarrassed him, viz., how the towns of Lower Egypt, situated at a distance from the mountains, disposed of their mummies. This second necropolis of Saïs, in which there still remained several floors of funeral chamber is stated to be 1,400 French feet, nearly the third of an English mile, in length, and 500 in width. In several of the chambers there were found vases of baked clay, which had contained the intestines of the dead, and in the bottom of one of them was discovered a quantity of bitumen. To the right and left of this necropolis were mounds, in which were discovered fragments of rose-coloured, gray, and red granite, and of the white marble called marble of Thebes. The dimensions of the great wall in which these edifices were enclosed are extraordinary. The parallelogram, whose small sides are of not less than 1,410 feet, and the large of 2,160 feet, has a circuit of more than 7,000 feet. The height of this wall may be estimated at eighty feet in length, and fifty-four feet in thickness. This gigantic circumvallation appeared to M. Champollion to have enclosed only the principal sacred edifices of Saïs. All those of which the ruins are visible were catacombs; and, according to the information supplied by Herodotus, M. Champollion considers the large enclosure which he visited to have contained the tombs of Apries, and the Saitan Kings, his ancestors; on the opposite side to these he supposes to have been placed the tomb of the usurper Amasis. That part of the enclosure which is towards the Nile, may, he imagines, have contained the temple of Neith, the chief goddess of Saïs. At same hundred toises distant is a third catacomb, which appears to have been the burial place of persons of quality. This had already been explored, and among other things was found the enormous sarcophagus, composed of green basalt, of a keeper of the temples under Psammetichus II. M. Champollion proposes to make fresh researches in these places, for which, however he requires from the Government additional funds. From Saïs, which M. Champollion quitted on the 17th, until his arrival at the village of Achmoun, he met with nothing of striking interest. On the 19th, although the pyramids were then at a distance of eight French leagues from the Pyramids, they were forcibly struck by their appearance and were able to form a correct idea of their magnitude. On the 20th of September, M. Champollion arrived at Cairo with which city he appears to have been much pleased, although the accounts given of it by former travellers had prepared him for a very different opinion. He seems to have arrived at a moment particularly interesting to a person curious of witnessing the habits and customs of a nation like the Egyptians. It was the anniversary *fete* celebrated by the Mussulmans in honour of the birth of their Prophet. The ceremonies observed on this occasion are thus described by M. Champollion:—"The large square of Ezbekieh was covered with a crowd which surrounded a number of buffoons, dancers, and singers, and several handsome tents, within which acts of devotion were performing. In one place, Mussulmans were sitting chanting chapters of the Koran; in another were 300-devoters, ranged in parallel lines, moving their bodies backward like puppets, and singing in chorus, 'In Alla Elnah' (there is no God but God). Further on were 400 enthusiasts ranged in a circle, leaping in concert, and uttering with sepulchral voices the name of Allah. Never did I hear so infernal a chorus. Amid these religious demonstrations, musicians, prostitutes and games of every description, were in full activity." On the 22d of September, after paying a visit to the Governor of Cairo, who received M. Champollion with great kindness, and conversed with him a long time on the object of his mission, M. Champollion went over the citadel, where he found an enormous block of silicious stone, upon which was cut in bas-relief the figure of King Psammetichus II. On other blocks of stone, which like the first had formed part of the temple of Memphis, were marks denoting under what King each block had been taken from the quarry. M. Champollion found the names of three Kings—viz, Psammetichus II.; Apries, his son; and Amasis, the successor of the latter. M. Champollion concludes his letter by some general observations on the city of Cairo, which we have not now space to notice.

THE WANDERER'S TALE.

BY THE EDITOR OF THE LITERARY GAZETTE.

(From the Edinburgh Literary Journal.)
"Cross'd in life—by villain's plunder'd,
More than yet you've given belief;

Fortune's bolts have o'er me thunder'd,
Till my very heart is deaf."

I told you that I had loved—and heaven is my witness how dearly and how sincerely I loved! I saw my Clara—I wooed—and won her from a feared and hated rival, just when he thought he had nothing to do but to lead her to the altar. From that day he took every opportunity of picking a quarrel with me; but I bore all triumphantly, proud of the prize of which I had bereaved him.

He was a major-general at this time; and, not long after my marriage, my embarrassments induced me to accept an appointment in the army; and it so fell out that in about three years afterwards, this same rival became my commanding officer. This was a humility not to be borne, and I had already taken measures to get rid of it, which however, could not be brought to bear for some time; and, in the meanwhile, I fear my temper had grown sourly and severe with my charming wife, for I had been chagrined by many losses and crosses of late. So one night, when I came home to my lodging, after a week's absence on duty, I kissed my little boy, and, as usual, was going to kiss his mother; but behold! I was repulsed with indignation and scorn; and, before I got time to articulate a word in my astonishment, I was addressed in the following unbreakable terms:—

"Go and bestow your kisses on those who have enjoyed them for these eight days past—nay, for these eight months and more. I have suffered your irregularities and insults long; but I will suffer them no longer."

In utter consternation I asked an éclaircissement, I believe goodnaturedly, or nearly so, when the woman of my heart and soul—the woman on whose face I had never seen a frown—accused me broadly of infidelity to her, and of seducing the wife of another—a crime of which I had kept her in concealment for the best part of a year. And she added,

"I knew it long ago, and would fain have passed it over in silence; but now it is become so public that decency is outraged, and I desire you to return to her, and leave me as I am, with my poor child here."

Here I fell into the greatest error of my life. I got into an ungovernable rage, and there is no doubt that I used my beloved wife very badly. The crime of which I was accused was entirely without foundation. I had never so much as in thought been for a moment alienated from Clara, and the accusal put me actually beside myself; and perhaps my misfortunes had rendered my mind rather unstable by this time.

"You are a poor, weak-minded, miserable woman, to believe any such report of me," said I; "and if you were a thousand times dearer than you are, I would tear you from my heart and affections; for how could I take such a sting to my bosom who entertains such a mean opinion of me?"

"You may save yourself the terror of such a conjunction," said she. "You shall never take me to your bosom, I hope in God we shall never again sleep under the same roof."

"Just as you please, madam. Make the most of your pride and insolence that you can. In the meantime you will please to remember that it is my house;" and, so saying, I strode majestically into my own room.

The horrors of that night will remain engraven on my distracted memory for ever! I overheard her hushing our beloved baby to sleep, with many sobs and tears, and still I had not the power to return and fling myself at her feet. I found that in my heart she was forgiven already; but, wondering who could have poisoned her ear, I resolved to let her feel my resentment for such ungrounded suspicions for a little while. As I was hugging myself on the propriety of this demeanour, I heard a carriage stop at the street door; but it being a place where carriages were constantly stopping, I paid no attention to it. Our door-bell was never rung, and though I heard some bustling on the stair, I regarded not that either. The carriage drove off, and all was quiet. At length, being unable to contain myself longer, I rung the bell, and asked the girl for Clara.

"My lady is gone out, sir."

"Out! Whither is she gone at this time of night?"

"She is gone out, sir. She went away in that carriage."

"And the child? What, then, has become of the child?"

"He is gone out, too, Sir. My Lady has taken him along with her."

"When is she to be in again?"

"I could not be saying, sir. But I suppose she is going to make some stay away; for when she went she kissed me, gave me a guinea, and, squeezing my hand, she said, 'Farewell, Nancy, and I felt the tears dripping off at her chin.' 'Farewell, Nancy, said she; 'God be with you!' and, poor dear lady, she was crying. What could all her, your honour? I cannot comprehend it, for indeed she was crying."

Every word that the girl spoke went like a dagger to my heart, and I felt that my fate was sealed, and that misery, desolation, and utter oblivion, only awaited me. I was mad already, for I seized my hat, ran down stairs, and, without ever asking which way the carriage went, pursued, running till at the farther end of the town, and then along another street, till quite exhausted. Twice was I taken up by the police ere morning, while running and calling her name, like a child that had lost its mother. Had I been capable of any proper exertion at

all adequate to my love and regret I might still have recovered my beloved Clara; but I was petrified, benumbed, overwhelmed with astonishment, and I knew of no place to which she could retreat whither to follow her; so I took to my bed, and abandoned myself to despair. I was called on to attend parade, and, being obliged to comply, I found the general more than usually insulting that day; but I bore all with unmoved apathy caring neither for him nor aught in this world. As I refused going to mess, one of my companions, who sympathized with me, accompanied me home, and by the way said to me, "I am truly sorry for you, Archibald; but I fear you have been the author of this flagrant and disgraceful business yourself; and now it is irremediable."

I asked him to what he alluded, every joint in my body in the meanwhile trembling like an aspen, when he told me shortly, as a fact known to the whole mess, that my wife was now living under the general's protection. This was a blow indeed! Could any man's reason have stood this shock? Could yours, Sir? I deny it, if you had any spark of the feelings of a man. I instantly penned a challenge—a terrible one; but my companion refused to carry it to his commanding officer, telling me that I would be found in the wrong. But knowing another gentleman who hated the general, I got him to deliver the challenge. But his honour refused to meet me. Yes, the dog, the craven, refused giving me satisfaction, and, what was worse, answered my note in a calm, exulting style, as I had answered his injurious remarks formerly. He told me he had done me no wrong, but rather a service, by granting my wife and child an asylum, when I had turned them out of doors; and that such a fellow was not worthy to be whipt by the hands of a gentleman—a fellow who could turn a lovely and amiable lady, with a babe at her bosom, out to the streets at midnight.

This was blow upon blow! There never was a poor wretch humbled as I was. I swore to myself to have my revenge, and went and watched the villain's door early and late to assassinate him. But, aware of his danger, he always eschewed me, and soon went away to a distant part of the country to review some troops, taking my wife in the carriage with him. I followed him, and, waylaying him on his path to the field, I met him, with only one servant riding a good way behind him. I challenged him to fight me, or die on the spot. When he saw it was me he was terrified, and put spurs to his horse; but I seized it by the reins, and fired a pistol in the villain's face, determined to blow his brains all abroad upon the highway. In the struggle I missed my aim; the ball only grazed his cheek, and took off his left ear. He then either fell or flung himself from the horse, roaring out murder. I drew my sword in order to exterminate him, and, it seems, gave him one wound, when at that moment I was knocked down by a blow from behind by the servant's loaded whip. When I recovered I found myself in a dungeon. I was tried, found guilty, and condemned. But I cannot tell you what I suffered. No tongue can relate the half of the contumely, disgrace, and humiliation, that I underwent. Man has done his worst to me—woman has done her worst to me—the world has done its worst to me—and I have done with them all!

The general soon turned off Clara. He had got his revenge. He had got the victory, and he wanted no more—ruined her, and broken and disgraced me. It was long before I ventured to go and see her. At length I ventured; but she only screamed and fainted, and I was obliged to retire. We exchanged several letters; and, after some months had elapsed, I was permitted to visit her, under a promise that it was to be for the last time. But what took place at that meeting I can never describe. You see it makes me shed tears to think of it even now. I kneeled at her feet, but she would not permit me to touch her. The boy called me father, and I caressed him; but Clara kept a reserved and determined distance, saying that no motive should ever induce her to live with me again, which she considered an injustice to me that she was incapable of. She knew long ago, she said, that I was blameless; but she had been misled by the miscreant with alleged proofs, which she deemed conclusive. We exchanged forgiveness in the name of the Lord, and in the same name cursed our destroyer, and parted, never to meet again in this world.

MISSCELLANEOUS.

ANCIENT WELL.—On the shores of the Moray Firth, in the parish of Duff, stands the small but neat and thriving fishing station of Burghhead. The town is of no very ancient standing; but the promontory is said by antiquarians to have formed a station for the Romans, when that wonderful people colonized our rugged strands. To the north is a perpendicular rock, which the Danes surrounded with a rampart of oaken logs, or stakes, portions of which have been frequently dug up, together with hatchets and quantities of burned grain. In digging at the time of the erection of the harbour, the worthy proprietor informed us, his men found about thirty small figures of bulls cut in stone, that are supposed to have been trophies carved by the Romans as we strike medals, in commemoration of any signal victory. Another scrap of Roman antiquity was dug up by the workmen—a small brass coin, which an

eminent antiquary, Sir T. Dick Lauder, said was one of the tokens in common use among the Roman soldiers to note their allowances of wine. But by far the most curious and antique object at Burghhead is a large well, cut out of the solid rock, like a chamber, to the depth of about twenty feet, and twelve feet square. You descend to the spring by a flight of twenty-six steps, cut also out of the rock, which have been much worn by foot steps, supposed to be those of the Roman soldiers, and their successors, the Danes; for it is plausibly conjectured that this gigantic well must have been the one used in days of yore by the soldiers of the garrison. Ten times the present population of Burghhead, daily frequenting the spring, would scarcely, perhaps in centuries, have made such an impression on these steps of massive rock. The well was discovered about fifteen years ago, when some improvements on the pier were in progress. A want of water was severely felt by the labourers, and as they were one day lamenting their scarcity of this cheap but invaluable element of nature, an old man suggested that they should dig in a certain spot, where, according to immemorial tradition, a well would be found. They resolved to try, and immediately commenced operations; but after excavating to the depth of ten or twelve feet on the side of the hill, they got tired of the project and desisted. The late Duke of Gordon, who was one of the proprietors of the harbour, and who happened at the time to be visiting, hearing the story of the well, told the men to dig away, and not to mind a day or two's labour. They accordingly set to again, and at length succeeded, at the depth of from twenty to thirty feet from the surface, in finding the long-hidden well, and verifying the truth of the old tradition.—*Inverness Courier*.

MR. HORACE SMITH'S ZILLAH, A TALE OF THE HOLY CITY.—A second edition of this interesting work is now published in a more compressed form; it is expected to become one of the most standard works of fiction extant. The Spectator says, and with much truth: "Viewing it as a work of information on a most interesting subject, presented in a very agreeable form, we recommend its perusal to all persons of leisure. The religious world especially ought to congratulate themselves on its appearance: they are usually debarred from the pleasure of reading works of imagination—here is one which might be preached from the pulpit; it is a 'sacred performance,' and as legitimate in a church as a piece of Handel or Hersley. It may throw light upon the Scriptures; it may even make the searching of them a lighter task; while the most scrupulous reader cannot condemn the author for having rashly or profanely approached subjects which he might deem could not be handled without impiety in a work of fiction."

It has been observed, as not a little remarkable that there should hitherto exist so few Tales of the Sea. The subject is one of the most engrossing interest. What can excite our sympathy more powerfully than the details of a life exposed to such vicissitudes and perils as that of a Sailor? Of late years the public has been presented with no standard nautical work, with the exception of Cooper's Red Rover. It appears, however, that the clever Authors of the Naval Sketch Book have united their talents for the production of a very attractive narrative, which will shortly be published under the title of "Sailors and Saints." It is said to contain not only a very striking and faithful picture of nautical life and character, but to abound in details of the richest and most irresistible humour.

There is a delicacy and beauty prevailing the "Hungarian Tales," just published, which prove them to be the production of a highly gifted and sensitive mind, and so far may have led to the fact which the distinguished authoress has chosen to conceal, that of her being a lady moving in the first circles of society. We understand the work is become, as it deserves to be, extremely popular.

DAUPHIN OF FRANCE.—The heir apparent of the crown of France derives his title of Dauphin from the following very singular circumstance. In 1349, Hubert, second Count of Dauphiny, being inconsolable for the loss of his heir and only child, who had leaped from his arms through a window of his palace at Grenoble into the river Isere, entered into a convent of Jacobins, and ceded Dauphiny to Philip, a younger son of Philip of Valois (for 120,000 florins of gold each of the value of twenty sols or ten pence English, on condition that the eldest son of the king of France should be always after styled "the Dauphin," from the name of the province thus ceded. Charles V., grandson to Philip of Valois, was the first who bore the title in 1530.—*Mirror*.

ROMANTIC ESCAPE OF A FRENCH GALLEY SLAVE.—Peter Huet, mate of a trading vessel, was recently tried and convicted in France on a charge of piracy, and sentenced to the punishment of death, which was afterwards commuted to 20 years' imprisonment to the Galleys. On passing through the town of Morlaix on his road to Brest he determined to escape, and the means by which he effected his purpose are very curious. He began by causing a violent dispute and quarrel in the prison of Morlaix, where the criminals were lodged on their journey. The jailor endeavoured to restore order, but without success; during the tumult Huet called the soldiers of the guard, and induced the sentinel at the gate to fly to the assistance of the jailor. He then got out of the gate and locked the door after him, and succeeded in getting away. He soon arrived in the Isle of Brehat, the place of his birth and instantly took possession of an old boat, and with a sail made out of a sheet, he put to sea with an intention of reaching the Isle of Jersey. After fifteen hours sail he arrived on the shores of that island; but before he could find a landing place a violent storm arose, which threatened to sink the light skiff which carried him. Having made the greatest exertions to effect a landing, he was at last compelled to

abandon his intention, and finally arrived in the small harbour of Erquy. The sailors and fishermen of this place hastened to his assistance; he gave his name, and stated that he had just escaped from a shipwreck, so common on the coast. All rendered assistance of some sort; and Huet, after having refreshed himself, was again about to set out, when the Custom-house boat, of the Isle of Brehat, arrived at Erquy. On the name of Huet being mentioned to the persons in the boat, they instantly set out in pursuit of him, and soon brought him back. Huet was then taken to Rennes, and is shortly to be tried for the crime of having endeavoured to recover his liberty.—*Courrier des Tribunaux*.

A CHINESE PRISON.—Prisoners who have money to spend can be accommodated with private apartments, cards, servants, and every luxury. The prisoners chains and fetters are removed from their bodies and suspended against the wall till the hour of going the rounds occurs. After that ceremony is over, the fetters are again placed where they hurt nobody. But those who have not money to bribe the keepers are in a woful condition. Not only is every alleviation of their sufferings removed but actual infliction of punishment is added to extort money to buy "burnt offerings" (of paper) to the god of the jail, as the phrase is. For this purpose the prisoners are tied up or rather hung up, and flogged. At night they are fettered down to a board by the necks, wrists, and ankles, amidst ordure and filth, whilst the rats, unmolested, are permitted to gnaw their limbs! This place of torment is proverbially called, in ordinary speech, Teynk a term equivalent to the worst sense of the word Hell.—*Oriental Herald*.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.—JAN. 5.

The Royal Court of Paris was occupied on Monday with the following singular affair:—The Marquess d'Harcourt, eldest son of the Duke d'Harcourt, and now a Peer of France, took into keeping about ten years ago, the daughter of a *garde champetre*, who, although apparently of low extraction, is said to be descended from a noble family. The Marquess was then 33 years of age, and the girl 15. Property to a considerable amount bequeathed to the Marquess, having been squandered by him, the family, upon the death of the Duchess d'Harcourt, obtained an interdiction of civil and political rights against the Marquess in 1824. This interdiction was grounded upon his living in concubinage, frequenting persons in low life, and being given to habits unworthy of his rank. In the course of the present year, the Marquess d'Harcourt appealed to the Royal Court to have the interdiction quashed, upon the ground that the principal grounds upon which it was granted existed no longer. The Court, considering that the non-existence of these grounds was by no means proved, rejected the appeal, with costs.—In the course of the pleadings several circumstances were stated, which excited the laughter of the Court and the auditory. It was alleged that the Noble Marquess not only appeared in public with his mistress, but was accustomed to drink with peasants and low people, and was particularly fond of going to see horses shod and hogs flayed. Some time since the Marquess and his lady being at an inn of Tillieres, near which his family resided, the Commissary of Police called and inquired whether the female had a passport? Not having one she was arrested, confined in prison during the night, and sent off the next day under the escort of gendarmes, from brigade to brigade, as far as Paris, the Marquess d'Harcourt following on foot the cart in which she was conveyed. Three children are the fruit of this connection. The *Courrier des Tribunaux*, in speaking of this affair, says:—"However reprehensible the conduct of the Marquess d'Harcourt may be, we regret that motives to deprive him of his civil and political rights should have been sought in the details of private life, and even in the rank of the person upon whom he had fixed his affections. Was it a crime on his part not to have paid his addresses to a *grande dame*?—*Galvani's Messenger*."

POACHERS.—A gang of poachers, who, during one night last week, carried off an immense quantity of game from the Duke of Bedford's premises at Amptill, Bedfordshire, and beat his Grace's servants very seriously, have been apprehended through the activity of Gardiner, one of the Bow-street officers. The officers apprehended one of the poachers, named Axham, in consequence of a peculiarity about his shoes, which he compared with some footmarks, and Axham having split upon his companions, they were secured. Their names are John Axham, Oliver, Leech, Curtis, Hines, Beard, Saunders, Miller, John Maynard, Burton, and Thomas Maynard. They were all committed for trial at a petty-session held at Amptill.

Between eight and nine o'clock on Thursday evening, the hospital of the 50th Regiment, lying in Bolton, was robbed of some wearing apparel and jewellery, one hundred and 49 sovereigns, and one guinea, and thirty-five pounds in Bank of England notes, together with a watch and a quantity of gown pieces and silks. The person suspected is a soldier of the name of John Rogers, who was employed as attendant on the sick in the hospital, and had been in that situation for two years. The most diligent search is being made after him; and it is suspected that he is accompanied by a woman with whom the cohabited.—*Bolton Chronicle*.

We are happy to find, says the *Brussels Telegraph* that the iniquitous bakers who, under the mask of supporting, have been weakening our existence are at length the objects of strict surveillance, and that henceforth we shall not be poisoned—some consolation—with impunity. A fine of 50 florins three days' imprisonment, and a subjection to heavy damages to the complainant, are the awards allotted to the manufacturers and vendors of adulterated bread. The Regency of Ghent go beyond this, and threaten to punish the miscreants as "poisoners." The *Journal de Gand* declares, that by the present law, those who poison, or attempt to poison, are subject to death.

The French Government are about to introduce several beneficial reforms in the medical

profession: among them is one, that no physician or surgeon under 39, or more than 60 years of age, shall be allowed to prescribe or operate in the hospitals. They also punish with great severity the negligence of druggists who allow incompetent persons to serve in their shops. A few days ago the wife of a druggist in Paris, who served some powdered alum for powdered gum arabic, thereby occasioning great pain to a person for whom gum water had been ordered, was sentenced to six days' imprisonment and sixteen francs fine; and her husband was sentenced to pay six thousand francs, by way of compensation to the complainant.

A horrible assassination was committed on Christmasday, during high mass, on a farm in the commune of Tigny, and at a distance from other habitations. The widow Cathelineau, the owner of the farm, and a child twenty-six months old, were found, with their throats cut. The judge of instruction, and the deputy of the attorney-general, went to the place, and it is hoped that they may discover the authors of this atrocious crime.—*Journal du Loiret*.

The *Jamaica Courant* contains a very lengthened account of legal proceedings instituted against Mr. Beaumont, the proprietor of that paper, for a libel on the Attorney-General of Jamaica. The prosecution, in the name of the King, was conducted by Mr. Dallas; Mr. Beaumont conducted his own case. The offensive language arose out of a trial of a slave at Montego-bay; the words were—"It was an attempt to establish a precedent which must put an end to slavery, on the worst and most unjust principles." Again, "When a question arises where a slave is a party, the present Attorney-General does not consider what is just, but what line of conduct may best please the attorneys of the colonies; whereby he considers he will make his own seat in the Crown-office permanent." The trial fills two entire sheets of a Jamaica paper. The Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

At Marseilles, a few days ago, an officer of the 6th Regiment, charged with the drilling of recruits, having so far forgot his duty as to beat one of the recruits in a cruel manner, a M. Dheran, who had formerly been in the army, could not refrain from remonstrating with him on the impropriety of such a proceeding. A dispute ensued, which was followed by a challenge. The next morning the parties met, when M. Dheran received a mortal stab, and expired a few hours after.—*Paris paper*.

STEAM CANNON.—The late failure of Mr. Perkins, at Vincennes, has not had the effect of discouraging the French Government from other attempts to make steam-cannon. We hear that Messrs. Perrier and Edwards, who are eminent engineers at Chailot, near Paris, have been employed to prepare something in this way from models furnished by the French Government, and that hopes are entertained of being able to produce a cannon as formidable in proportion as the steam musket-barrel exhibited by Mr. Perkins. Yet it is difficult to conceive how, even if success attend the attempt to produce an engine of this kind, it can be made available in a field of battle. On board ship, however, or in a siege, it might prove very destructive to an enemy.—*Literary Gazette*.

Our late monarch, George III., was the special patron of Dr. Herschel, and now and then condescended to visit him. While the doctor was constructing his large celestial telescope, the King called one day along with one of the bishops to see the instrument, which was lying on its side, and wide enough to admit a person to walk into it with a little stooping. The bishop wished to follow, but His Majesty insisted that he should in this case lead: "Go on," said he, "go on, and show me as you are in duty bound, the way to Heaven."—*Scotsman*.

We learn from Port Santa Maria, that on the 30th ult a shower of stones fell in that town during the space of two hours, by which great damage was done to the houses. The stones in general were as big as eggs, and the quantity so great, that they lay in the street to the depth of four feet, and completely obstructed the circulation.—*Paris paper*.

THE WELLINGTON SPA.

"And drink oblivion to our woes."—*Anna Matilda*

Talk no more of your Cheltenham and Harrowgate springs.

'Tis from *Lethe* we now our potation must draw; Your *Lethe* is a cure for all possible things, And the Doctors have named it the Wellington Spa.

Other physical waters but cure you in part:

One cobbles your gout—*other* mends your digestion—

Some settle your stomach, but *this*—bless your heart!

It will settle, for ever, your Catholic Question.

Unlike, too, the potion in fashion at present,

This Wellington nostrum, restoring by stealth,

So purges the mem'ry of all that's unpleasant,

That patients forget themselves into rude health.

For instance, th' Inventor—his having once said

"He should think himself mad, if, at any one's call,

"He became what he is"—is so purg'd from his head,

That he now does n't think he's a madman, at all

Of course, for your memories of very long standing,—

Old, chronic diseases, that date back, undaunted,

Brian Boroo and Fitz-Stephens' first landing,—

A devil of a dose of the *Lethe* is wanted.

But ev'n Irish patients can hardly regret

An oblivion, so much in their own native style,

So conveniently plann'd, that, whatever they forget,

They may go on rememb'ring it still, all the while!

* The only parallel I know to this sort of oblivion is to be found in a line of the late Mr. R. P. Knight. "The pleasing memory of things forgot."

THOMAS RIGBY PRINTER.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4TH JUNE, 1829.

No. 213 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extracts of letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors be published in General Orders.

Letter dated 11th February 1829.

Letter 24th May 1828. A Memorial from Lieut. Pemberton of the Artillery transmitted.

Para. 2d. We cannot accede to Lieut. Pemberton's application. It was a great indulgence to permit his taking up his appointment after such a long interval, and although well did permit him to do so, we cannot exempt him from operation of Rules which apply to all other Cadets who stay in Europe beyond the prescribed period. Those Rules of Act that Cadets in such circumstances can only take Rank from the date of their actual embarkation for India, and as this date was in Lieutenant Pemberton's case, subsequent to the date of Rank to which certain other Cadets became entitled equally under Regulations of the service we must confirm his being ranked as at present below them.

and Lt. Brabazon who to preserve his rank ought to have arrived in India within the month of February, but who did not reach Bombay until 6th April has been notwithstanding allowed to retain his present Rank pending this reference. A memorial from him on the subject transmitted.

4th. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment viz.

Lieutenant Colonel George B. Brooks

Major R. Robertson.

Captain Geo. J. C. Paul by one of the late Ships of the season,

Assistant Surgeon Donald Stewart.

5th. We have also permitted Lieutenant W. A. Wroughton to return to his duty on your Establishment overland.

6th. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment to remain in this Country for the periods stated against their respective names viz.

Captain John W. Watson until the Month of June next.

Lieutenant E. Percy Brett until the Month of February 1829.

Lieutenant Thomas Stalker until June.

7th. The undermentioned Officers have received our permission to return to their duty on your Establishment viz.

Major W. E. White,

Ensign Robert Lewis,

8th. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment to remain in this Country for the periods stated against their respective names viz.

Major Edward Pearson until the Month of May next.

Captain W. H. Foy, nine months.

Letter dated 18th February 1829.

PARA. 2d. Being satisfied from the Medical Certificates which have from time to time been produced by Lieutenant Hugh Grant of your Establishment, that his absence from India beyond the period of five years from the date of his quitting it, has been occasioned by sickness within the meaning of the Act of the 33d Geo. 3d Cap. 25, Sec. 70, we have permitted him to return to his rank at your Presidency, which permission has received the concurrence of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India.

3d. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your Establishment viz.

Captain W. H. Waterfield,

Captain A. Leighton,

Assistant Surgeon James F. Arnot,

4th. We have permitted the undermentioned officers belonging to your Establishment to remain in this Country, until the periods stated against their respective names viz.

Lieutenant William Wade, June next.

Lieutenant F. B. B. Keene, the end of July.

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1829.

No. 214 of 1829.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Major J. Gibbon of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry to assume the command of the Troops at Sholapore as senior officer from the 16th ultimo.

Major R. Thomas of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry to assume the Command of the Troops at Sholapore as Senior officer from the 24th ultimo.

Brigade Major W. Wylie to act as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General and receive charge of the public buildings at Sholapore from the 14th ultimo.

Lieutenant Poole of the 9th Regiment N. I. to act as Deputy Paymaster at Sholapore from the 14th ultimo, until the arrival of the officer nominated to that situation.

Lieutenant Bell of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry to act as 3d Assistant Commissary General at Sholapore from the 14th ultimo, until the arrival of the officer nominated to that situation.

Lieutenant R. Hughes to be acting adjutant to a Detachment of the 3d Regiment N. I. stationed at Broach, consisting of upwards of 300 Rank and file, from the date of its March from Head Quarters.

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1829.

No. 215 of 1829.—The leave to the Neilgherry Hills, granted to Captain G. C. Taylor of the 26th Regiment N. I. on the 18th September, and extended under date the 31st December last for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged for a period of three months on the same account.

No. 216 of 1829.—The following alterations and promotions are made.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Captain C. Benbow, and Lieutenant H. S. Watkins to take rank in succession to W. Wilkie retired from the service.—Date of rank 18th June 1828.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant G. Macan to be Captain and Ensign N. Goslin to be Lieutenant in succession to Goodiff deceased.—Ditto 9th February 1829.

Senior Supernumerary Ensign William Robertson to rank from the 22d May 1829, and to be posted to the 15th Regiment N. I. vice Goslin promoted.

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1829.

No. 217 of 1829.—The appointment of Assistant Surgeon J. J. Thompson to the Bussora Residency under General Order of the 30th April last is cancelled being at variance with the provisions of the General Order by Government of the 21st August 1828 which requires that a Medical officer shall have served two years before he can be appointed to a staff appt.

The Honorable the Governor in Council was led to nominate Assistant Surgeon J. J. Thompson to that station in consequence of the rapid progress he had made in a short period in the attainment of both Hindoostanee and Persian which had qualified him earlier than could be contemplated for the performance of the duties assigned to him.

Assistant Surgeon Thompson will continue to act as in charge of the Medical duties at Bussora until further orders.

No. 218 of 1829.—The following promotion is made.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William Jones to be Lieutenant vice Wall deceased.—Date of rank 22d May 1829.

Senior Supernumerary Ensign Edward Baynes to rank from the 22d May 1829 and to be posted to the 20th Regiment Native Infantry vice Jones promoted.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1829.

No. 219 of 1829.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Hospital Establishment be allowed for each Company of Pioneers when absent from the Head Quarters of the Battalion.

One 2d Native Assistant.

One Bleedster.

One Sweeper.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1829.

No. 220 of 1829.—The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased in the Revenue Department to grant leave of absence to Captain J. S. Down, acting Revenue Surveyor in Guzerat to visit the Presidency on private affairs for a period of one Month after the 10th instant.

No. 221 of 1829.—In reference to the General order by Government dated the 6th June 1829, introducing a modification into the Hospital Establishments of Native Regiments the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that such Shop Coolies who may have been retained with Corps under the provisions of the 2d paragraph of that order shall be allowed a Salary of 8 Rupees per mensem, and also that Goorgalis fixed for Native Hospital Establishments at 5 Rupees by General Order of the 13th February last be paid at the rate of seven Rupees each per mensem, both arrangements being considered of a temporary nature.

Batta in the Field, Rupees 2 each per mensem, to be drawn under the rules applicable to Commissariat followers.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1829.

No. 222 of 1829.—The following Cadets having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Duke of Sussex on the 2d instant and produced the Certificates of their respective appointments to this Establishment they are admitted accordingly into the service from that date. The Cadet for Artillery is promoted to 2d Lieutenant and for the Infantry to Ensign, leaving the dates of Commissions for future adjustment.

Artillery.

50 Mr. James Bowen Woodsman,

Infantry.

41 George James Duncan Milne.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to the duty by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank.

Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Brooks 24th Regiment N. I.—Arrived at Bombay on the Ship Duke of Sussex 2d June 1829.

Captain C. Benbow, 15th do. do.

Lieutenant E. P. Brett 5th do. do.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1829.

No. 223 of 1829.—The rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons appointed by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, having been received Commissions are assigned to them from the dates of their departure from Europe as follows:

Medical Department.

1 John Bates Daly.—Date of rank 2d September 1828.

2 Matthew Stovell.—Ditto 8th October 1828.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
CHARLES NORRIS.

Sec. to Govt.

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